

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZ SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 261

BOMBAY. TUESDAY. NOVEMBER 2, 1926.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in
possession of passports.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	NALDERA	11,430
13 "	RANCHI	RAZMAK	15,993
20 "	RANCHI	RAZMAK	15,993
27 "	RANCHI	RAZMAK	15,993
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA	NARKUNDA	15,993
11 "	RANCHI	RAZMAK	15,993
18 "	RAJPUTANA	NARKUNDA	15,993
25 "	RANCHI	RAZMAK	15,993
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA	MOOLTAN	15,993
8 "	RANCHI	RAZMAK	15,993
15 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	NALDERA	11,430
22 "	RANCHI	RAZMAK	15,993
29 "	RANCHI	RAZMAK	15,993
5 Feb.	RAJPUTANA	NARKUNDA	15,993
12 "	RANCHI	RAZMAK	15,993
19 "	RAJPUTANA	NARKUNDA	15,993
26 "	RANCHI	RAZMAK	15,993
5 Mar.	RANPURA	MOOLTAN	15,993
12 "	RANCHI	RAZMAK	15,993
19 "	RAJPUTANA	NARKUNDA	15,993
26 "	RANCHI	RAZMAK	15,993
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA	MOOLTAN	15,993
9 "	RANCHI	RAZMAK	15,993
16 "	RAJPUTANA	NARKUNDA	15,993
23 "	RANCHI	RAZMAK	15,993
30 "	MOOLTAN	NALDERA	11,430
7 May	RAJPUTANA	NARKUNDA	15,993
14 "	RAJPUTANA	NARKUNDA	15,993
21 "	RANPURA	MOOLTAN	15,993
28 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	NALDERA	11,430
4 June	HIND		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India. Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.
Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:
1st Saloon to London £20, £70 & £80.
2nd Saloon to London £12, £42 & £56.
3rd Saloon to London £8, £28 & £38.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allowed will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—
To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles £120
To Marseilles and back £100
Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
4th Nov. '26	MANORA	7,888
25th "	MANDALA	8,246
10th Dec.	MANDALA	8,246
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA	8,127
24th "	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
6th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1926		
23rd Nov.	NYANZA	China & Japan
21st Dec.	DEVANHA	China & Japan
4th Jan. '27	DELTA	China & Japan
18th "	NELLORE	China & Japan
1st Feb.	NYANZA	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA	China & Japan

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
PENANG MARU	5214	26 Oct.	
TAMBA MARU	5845	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MURORAN M	5374	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 29273. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO
JAPAN via SINGAPORE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers	Arrival	Departure
Indus Maru	29th Oct.	14th "
Celebes Maru	4th Nov.	22nd "
Honolulu Maru	8th "	7th Dec.
Bonno Maru	23rd "	13th "
Indo Maru	29th "	

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSHEN."
P. O. Box No. 358.
4 Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

	Daily Edition	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15	Rs. 18
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 9-2
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local. Mofussil. Foreign.

Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Ports
1926		
3rd Nov.	BANDRA	Bombay via Karachi & P. Gulf.
5th "	VARSOVA	Bombay via Karachi
6th "	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiwar coast ports.
8th "	VITA	Karachi via Kathiwar coast ports.
10th "	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bussrah. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with
MACKINNON MAKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujarati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank. FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities. Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandische Handel-Maatschappij.
(Incorporated in Holland).

Established by Royal Charter 1877.
Fully paid up Capital F 80,000,000
Reserve Fund F 6,666,666
F 43,777,341

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—
Bandjermasin, Maassar, Semarang
Bandoeng, Medan, Sibolga
Cheribon, Peking, Sourabaya
Djember, Palembang, Solo
Djoeja, Pekalongan, Tegal
Kota Radja, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN.
Actg. Agent

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age. Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

BHARAT

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

LAHORE
ESTABLISHED 1896.

THE LEADING INDIGENOUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE EAST.

CHAIRMAN:—
LALA HARKISHEN LAL.

SPECIALITIES OF THE "BHARAT."

1. The oldest and up-to-date purely Indian Life Office.
2. "Bharat" has stood the Test of Time.
3. Promptness in settlement of claims a speciality and the secret of its popularity.
4. Management easily accessible, courteous and sympathetic.
5. Policies under all up-to-date schemes to suit all pockets issued.
6. Business rapidly and enormously increasing from year to year.
7. Highest Bonus of Rs. 20 per thousand on the Face Value of the Policies declared for the quinquennium ending 31.12.23.
8. Female lives insured.
9. Reduction in premium for Policies taken for charitable purposes allowed.
10. Mortality experience highly satisfactory.
11. Position of the Company full secured and sound. Funds partially invested in the Industrial development of India.
12. Investment in Government Securities upto end of June 1926 17 lacs against 9 lacs upto end of December 1925.
13. Landed property greatly appreciated in value, which provides a substantial, solid and silent reserve to Policy Holders.
14. "Bharat" is in the real sense the only Indian Company which you can call your own and which you must patronize.

For particulars apply to:—

Branch Secretaries or Head Office,
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
General Manager.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1893 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venika Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ico Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 11 Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to

MESSRS. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esplanade Building, D'Almeida Street, Muzapoor—Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

N. DATTI,
Manager
Bombay Branch

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY
TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAJO FERNANDES & CO

MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Subordinate Engineers' Class. Apply to the MANAGER, Bennett Engineering School, Aligarh for free prospectus. R3963

WANTED—Experienced SUB-EDITORS for a Muslim English Daily in U.P. State minimum salary acceptable. Apply with testimonials to THE EDITOR, Aligarh Mail, Aligarh. 27613

WANTED—An ENLARGEMENT FINISHER and RETOUCHER for a well-established up-country firm. Decent salary to suitable man. Apply Box No. 1847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R27589

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Form Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to: MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi. R3901

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASERS for an English Daily. Best terms offered. Reliable persons with previous experience need only apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. A

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

VALUABLE BOOKLETS FREE—On any of the following books, which give new discoveries and are taking India by storm:—(1) HOW TO PRODUCE BOY OR GIRL BY CHOICE. (2) NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE. (3) MANUFACTURE OF HAIR OILS. (4) MANUFACTURE OF BOOT POLISH. Name the subject in which interested. Address:—BERNARD PALIS-SYCO, Rawalpindi. R27405

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—GODOWN, WORKSHOPS by 25' on Pucka Road, monthly rent Rs. 85/- each and Dhobighats each with 40 Stones. Rent cheap. Apply HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. Mount Road, Madras. R3832.

MATRIMONIAL.

A RESPECTABLE young SIKH bachelor wants SUIABLE MATCH (Virgin or Widow) of any caste. Please communicate with Post Box 274, Bombay. M R3854

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murban Road, Fort, Bombay. M 24391

PROFESSION.

YOUR FUTURE?—Have it foretold. Accurate answers for six questions: Re. 1. Annual life. Re. 1. Whole life. Re. 2. State time and date of birth or time of writing letter. Mr. Manukul P. Shukla writes from Calcutta, Bombay:—"I have found great satisfaction in my life reading prepared by you." V. K. IYER, B.A., Manager, Orient Astrological Bureau, Valayamur, (S. Arcot). R3905

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packets will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., RANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandihagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah). N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns, stock good, will secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." T26807

BOOKS AND CALENDERS 1927.—DON'T FORGET YOUR ENGAGEMENTS!!!—MALHOTRA OFFICE DIARY PLOCKS 1927, foolscap size, one week to a page, with Calendar, Indispensable to officers, offices and commercial concerns. Price Re. 1/8 per copy including postage. Specimen sheet forwarded on Request. Place your orders to-day. Agents Wanted T. P. MALHOTRA AND CO. QUETTA. R3908

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column
Inch per Insertion.	
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 1-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "TAMBA MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 31st October, 1926, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POLICE NOTICE.

DIVALI ILLUMINATION TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

NORTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

FROM the Town Hall via Bazar Gate Street across Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Pydhoni, Parel Road to such distance beyond the J. J. Hospital as to prevent congestion.

SOUTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC. From beyond the J. J. Hospital via Parel Road, Pydhoni, Kalbadevi Road as far as the corner of Shaik Memon Street, down Shaik Memon Street to Carnae Road, Hornby Road, Bazar Gate Street and Town Hall. Carriages moving north will be turned up Kalbadevi and not up Shaik Memon Street. In the event of a congestion in Shaik Memon Street (Marwadi Bazar) carriages going south will be diverted into Rajaji Shamsheet Street through Abdul Rehman Street and so on to Hornby Road.

Carriages will not be allowed to turn round on the above mentioned roads. Vehicular traffic may break away from the route by turning into any side street on the left hand side of the routes laid down.

(Sd) P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1926.

27612

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPHAL MILLS, LTD

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 7TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

- (1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements for the year ended 31st March, 1926.
- (2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
- (3) To appoint auditors for the ensuing year to fix their remuneration.
- (4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 2nd October, 1926 to TUESDAY, the 9th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN AND CO.,

Agents.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1926.

27560

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Devkinandan Murlidhar of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort, a minor, and in the matter of a suit No. 1776 of 1926 wherein the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., are plaintiffs and Premukh Underam, Devkinandan Murlidhar the said minor, and Ramnarayan Harmandrai are the Defendants.

THE HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., a Company, Limited, by Shares having its Registered Office at 6A, Corporation Street, Calcutta, and a Branch Office at Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Petitioners.

- (1) DEVKINANDAN MURLIDHAR,
- (2) PREMUKH UNDERAM, Grandfather and Natural Guardian of the minor above-named.

Notice to minors and next friends of minors.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs in the above suit have applied to this Court to have Premukh Underam or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor Defendant and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 11th day of November, 1926 proceed to appoint the said Premukh Underam or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 6th day of August 1926.

(Seal of the High Court) (Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Ag: Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

Sealed The 6th day of August, 1926.

Messrs. MORTIMAN AND DEVIDAS,

Attorneys for Petitioners.

27611

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

129, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SIR MANGALDAS WADY" SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD, LAMINGTON ROAD AND TRIBHOWAN ROAD, (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KHETVADY MAIN ROAD), BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Kisondas Tribhawan, the Mangaldas the Plaintiff in the High Court suit No. 1354 of 1922 'Kisondas T. Mangaldas vs. Gordhandas T. Mangaldas and others' and pursuant to the directions given by the Arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga as per Consolidated Consent Decree made in Suits No. 3359 of 1920 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 6663 of 1921 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 2017 of 1921 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas) and No. 1354 of 1922 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas and others) on the 13th day of December, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th day of November, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) and on every SUNDAY following at the same hour until all the lots are sold, on the premises the undermentioned property subject to a reserve in lots in the order mentioned below.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

LOT NO. 2.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tribhawan Road formerly known as Khetwady Main Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3928 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 326, New No. 2165, being a part of Old Survey No. 25, New Survey No. 7387 and being a part of Cadastral Survey No. Nos. 1266 and 1267, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward Nos. 1660(11-12), 1660(10), 1660(11), 1660(13), 1660(15), 1660(20) 1660(21), 1661(1), and 1661(2), Street Nos. K, IK, LJ, LL, LM, LN, LO, LU, 2 and 2A, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Tribhawan Road formerly known as Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the South by premises belonging to the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy and comprised in Lot No. 3 hereunder mentioned or on towards the East by the Improvement Trust plots 30 and 31 and portion of 29, Charni Road Estate, on or towards the West partly by the premises lately occupied by the Small Causes Court, Bombay, being Lot No. 1 herein and partly by the portion of the premises comprised in Lot No. 3 hereunder. The said premises include land on which stand the West End Cinema Film godown, and Karunesh Printing Press. The said premises are delineated on the plan prepared by Messrs. D. P. Bhedwar and N. D. Kanga under instructions from the said Arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 2. The structure of the West End Cinema has been erected by the owner of the Cinema who is the tenant and is the property of the tenant. The purchaser shall not be entitled thereto. The tenancy is monthly.

LOT NO. 4.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3474 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 118, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 7387 and a part of Cadastral Survey No. 1265 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward Nos. 1660(AD), 1660(1A) and 1660(AB) (Street Nos. 209 AC, 209AD, 209A, and 209AB) and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Damodar Khatri's Wadi on the West partly by Lamington Road and partly by Lot No. 5 on the North by a portion of Lot No. 3 comprising the bungalow lately in the occupation of Sir Mangaldas on the South partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by Lot No. 5. The said premises comprise properties on which at present stands the Imperial Cinema, House known as Tara House, Garages and another one storeyed house adjoining Khatri's Chawl. The said premises are delineated on the aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 4. The structure of the Imperial Cinema has been erected by the owner of the cinema who is the tenant and is the property of the tenant. The purchaser shall not be entitled thereto. The tenancy is monthly.

LOT NO. 5.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Lamington Road and Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 278 square yards or thereabouts registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under

AUCTION SALES.

Old Survey No. 17 and being a part of New Survey No. 7387 and being a part of Cadastral Survey No. 1265 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward No. 1660(1B) Street No. 209B, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Lot No. 4 herein comprising premises known as Imperial Cinema, on or towards the West by the Lamington Road, on or towards the North by the said Lot No. 4 comprising Imperial Cinema and on or towards the South by the Girgaum Back Road. This lot comprises property known as the Imperial Building. The said premises are delineated on the aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 5.

LOT NO. 1.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4518 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 301 New No. 2042 being a part of Old Survey No. 24 and part of Old Survey No. 25 New Survey No. 7387 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 1265 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward No. 1660(14) Street No. 1N, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Tribhawan Road formerly known as Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the East by the property comprising inter alia Karunesh Press and the West End Cinema, being Lot No. 2 on or towards the South by the property comprising the Bungalow belonging to the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy being Lot No. 3, on or towards the West by the said Lamington Road. The said premises comprise properties known as Juxes Building and premises formerly occupied by the Small Causes Court of Bombay. The said premises are delineated on the aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 1.

LOT NO. 9.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 862 square yards or thereabouts registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 18 and being a part of New Survey No. 7362 and a part of Cadastral Survey No. 1264 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward part of Nos. 1665(5), 1796(5), 1796(6), and 1666, Street Nos. 2D, 3B, 3C, 3D, and 3, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the property of Mahimwalla, on or towards the North by Balam Dongre's property and on or towards the South by property being Lot No. 8. The said premises are delineated on the aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 9.

LOT NO. 3.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,031 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 18 and a part of New Survey No. 7362 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 1264, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward part of Nos. 1665 (3), 1665 (4), and 1665 (5), Street Nos. 2B, 2C and 2D, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Mahimwalla, on or towards the North by Lot No. 9 and on or towards the South by Lot No. 7. The said premises are delineated on the aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 3.

LOT NO. 7.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,031 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue and forming part of property bearing Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 488, a part of Old Survey No. 18, New Survey No. 7362 and a part of Cadastral Survey No. 1264, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward Nos. 1660 (16), 1665 (1,2), and 1665 (2A), Street Nos. 1E, 2-2A and 2AA, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Mahimwalla, on or towards the North by Lot No. 8 and on or towards the South by Lot No. 6. The said premises are delineated on the aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 7.

LOT NO. 6.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Lamington Road and Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,667 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue and forming part of property bearing Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 488, a part of Old Survey No. 18 and a part of New Survey No. 7362 and a part of Cadastral

AUCTION SALES.

Survey No. 1264, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward Nos. 1663 (1), 1663 (1A), 1663 (4B), and 1663 (1C), Street Nos. 211, 211A, 211B and 211C, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the properties of Mahimwalla, on or towards the South by Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the North by Lot No. 7. The said premises consist inter alia of property known as Tribhawan Terrace and Tutorial Press. The said premises are delineated on the aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 6.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,098 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of Old Survey No. 17, 24 and 25 and part of New Survey No. 7387 and part of Cadastral Survey Nos. 1265 and 1267, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward Nos. 1660 (1), 1660 (3A), 1660 (4A), 1660 (5A), 1660 (6), 1660 (7), 1660 (8), 1660 (9), 1660 (17), 1660 (18), and 1660 (19), Street Nos. 1A, 1L, 1, 239 (1AA), 239 (1AAA), 1A, 1B, 1BB, 1CC, 1DD, 1E, 1F, 1G, 1Q, and 1S, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Plots 25, 29 Charni Road West Estate, belonging to the Improvement Trust, on the West by Lamington Road, on or towards the North by Lots Nos. 1 and 2, and on the South partly by Lot No. 4, partly by Khatri Wadi and partly by the property of Shantaram V. Kantak. The said premises include amongst others the bungalow occupied by the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy. The said premises are delineated on the aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 3. For further particulars, and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CARGO (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER) OF THE S. S. CITY OF HARVARD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Shah, Alexandria Dock, on account and risk of the underwriters:—

Ex s.s. City of Harvard.
100 Cases Baking Powder; 11 Cases Writing paper; 6 Cases Christmas Rubber Toys; 8 Cases Pomade Vaseline; 1 Case Hosiery; 7 Bales old newspapers; 1 Case Dental Cream; 1 Case Hardware; 1 Case Lock Washers; 2 Cases Bicycle Horns; 3 Cases Flash Lights; 1 Case Push Buttons; 2 Cases oil cloth; 1 Case Blocks; 2 Cases Cotton oil cloth.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 350 BALES AMERICAN SINDH COTTON AND ABOUT 400/500 BALES LOOSE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY TUESDAY the 2nd instant sell by public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at H shed Prince's Dock on account and risk of the concerned.
Ex S. S. "City of Harvard".
About 350 bales American Sindh cotton and about 400/500 bales loose cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

The Indian Review.

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COMPOSITION OF THE

AMUSEMENTS

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'KULIN KANTA'

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN:—CERTAIN ASPECTS OF CONSUMPTION.

LOCAL:—GENERAL BUYING.

Americans.—Certain aspects of con-
sumption.
Local.—General buying. Private en-
able advices.
Liverpool.—Spinners takings 3,883,000
Bales. Very hopeful feeling that the
strike will end shortly and coal spinners buy-
ing.

New York. Formation financing cor-
porations encouraging southern holding
Trade very good buyers further large or-
ders under market.
New York. May highest 13.21 (11.49
a.m.) Lowest 13.08 (11.19 a.m.)
Liverpool.—Light to moderate rainfall
Texas heavy rains Fort Smith District
good local and continent buying.

AMERICANS.
Further steadiness in the prices of Amer-
ican cotton on Saturday, is attributed
to the hopeful situation of the coal strike,
which attracted heavy buying by spin-
ners both in England and the Continent;
resulting in an advance of 18 to 21 points
in New York futures.

At the movement apparently the Cot-
ton trade is fairly well committed to crop
ideas in the neighborhood of 17 1/2 per
million Bales. At any rate suggestion
made by the crop reporting Board that
owing to lower prices, some of the reman-
ent of the crop may not be picked a
statement which we doubt.

Inasmuch as we have been rather stead-
fast adherents of large crop views, we
take this occasion to say, nothing in the
way of climatic developments could have
materially reduced or added to produc-
tion. Nevertheless, we think it advisable
for the present to work on the basis of
the generally credited conception of
17,500,000 Bales and proceed to the dis-
cussion of certain aspects of consumption.

For four years except last, the cotton
trade of the world has been looking and
travelling for an adequate supply of raw
material. Now that there is certainty of
an abundance, it is wondering what is to
become of it. We are just beginning to
get some inkling of the trend of con-
sumption and the prospects for demand.
Spinner's takings upto the week ending
October 16th amounted to a total of
2,978,000 Bales against 2,559,000 last
year; 2,191,000 two years ago. Exports, in-
cluding the week ending October 16th had
reached a total of 1,733,000 bales against
1,696,000 bales last year 1,508,000 two
years ago and 1,395,000 three years ago
in this connection, we point out that
there is no marked increase in the export
of cotton from the United States and this
does not augur well for record consumption.
In support of this conclusion, we
give below extracts from the latest issue of
the International Cotton Bulletin, in-
dicating the condition of the cotton
trade in various countries:—

Austria and Czechoslovakia.—Business
could not be much worse than it is at pre-
sent. The outlook is not favourable and no
organised short time is in operation.
The mills are working about 30 to 40 per
cent. less time than last year. Most
of the mills are working alternate weeks.
Belgium.—Up to now full time work-
ing has been the rule. Full time is being
worked in the weaving section, but the
margin of profit is decreasing outlook not
encouraging.

Great Britain.—The American spin-
ning trade is in a very depressed condi-
tion merchants have no confidence in
buying large quantities. Business is ge-
nerally unremunerative.
France.—mills running full time, stocks
are small.

Germany.—Enormous stocks of yarn
prices very low. In the weaving section
only three days per week are being work-
ed.

Italy.—Normal working business not
good cloth stocks moderate mills have
sold yarn two months ahead.

Holland.—Business is not good.

Switzerland.—Spinning trade very bad
some mills working 30 hours working.
In weaving section 75 per cent. hours working.

Portugal.—Cotton trade is worse. For-
eign imports are offered at less than the
local mills can produce.

Spain.—Mills are working short time
both in spinning and weaving sections.

Japan.—Mills are working 20 shifts
of 10 hours each, making 20 hours per
day. Domestic business is in a depres-
sed condition and export trade difficult.
There is only a small profit and some
mills are losing. In view of extensive
holding movement aided by big financial
corporations, taking now definite shape,
it is likely that on account of cessation
of hedge selling, prices may be pushed
higher, but extreme bullish view have
little justification and the probabilities
point to a broad market, fluctuating
between 12 and 14 cents till the crop is
marketed.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following an advance in America our
market opened strong Broach A/M being
quoted at Rs. 257 1/2. Prices improved fur-
ther on office and commission houses buying
Afterwards some jobbers came in to realize
and prices declined. However before the

close of the Marwari Sessions, prices pick-
ed up strength and closed steady as under:

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach	257 1/2	259	257 1/2	259
Apr-May	244	245 1/2	244	251
Omara	209	211	209	211

SEWRI.

Liverpool opened strong at an advance of
2 points, our market at Sewri jumped to
Rs. 261 for Broach contract. Even at this
level some scattered buying by bazar and
offices drove prices further up and a good
business resulted, market closing as under
with a steady tone.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach	261	262	261	262
Apr-May	247	248	247	248
Omara	212	213	212	213

SILVER MARKET.

BOMBAY, November 1.
In view of the Mexican situation our
market opened firm and buyers came in
from all directions—prices for the first
settlement improved nearly one rupee at
which level there was some profit
taking and the market finally closed as
under:—
1st Settlement Rs. 57-7-0.
2nd Settlement Rs. 56-6-0.

GOLD MARKET.

BOMBAY, November 1.
Gold market was steady throughout the
day and the quotations at the close were
as under:—
Ready 21-8-0.
1st Settlement 21-8-0.
2nd Settlement 21-7-6.

READY QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 1.
Ready	275/285
Broach M. G. Fine	275/285
Bengal M. G. F. G.	205/215
Khandesh	190/225
Akola/Khandesh	235/240
Nagpur	230/230
Jalgaon/Aurangabad	210/230
Sanavadi/Khandesh	200/305
Punjab/American	225/250
Adoni	225/245
Bijapur	250/260
Bagalkot	250/260
Coimbatore	250/300
Tirupur	290/320

COTTON

(From Our Correspondent.)

November 1.
A further advance of 18 to 21 points in
New York futures has been reported to-
day. The market advanced on local and
continent buying. Liverpool has been re-
ported 16 to 17 points higher. The ad-
vance was due to trade buying.
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report:—
The coal situation looks more hopeful and
should this week's conference meet with
success, it will no doubt have a further
stealthy effect on the markets.
We prefer, however, to see more of the
crop marketed before advising purchases.
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesughar's New York
friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable
under date 30th ult. as under:—
"Holding movement receiving more con-
sideration. Buying more general."
Our opinion:—The recent improvement in
America is the result of a natural reaction
following the serious and continuous break
in values. The movement to withdraw a
certain quantity of cotton off the market
until prices improve is partly responsible
for the decline being checked, whilst an-
other bullish factor is the improved out-
look in the coal situation in England.
In view of the heavy supply of cotton and
the generally poor trade conditions, any
material rise in prices seems improbable,
and for the time being, we remain moder-
ately bullish.
Locally the position is quite different,
and the fact that the advance of Rs. 15
which has taken place within the last few
days is out of all proportion compared with
the recovery in the American markets with
the result that the parity between the two
markets has further widened. The present
improvement here is fictitious and it will
not be long before prices again sink to a
lower level.
In response to a further advance in Amer-
ican futures the Marwari Bazar opened
this morning at Rs. 257 1/2 i. e. Rs. 2.
higher than Saturday's closing rate for
F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening
several Commission Houses were buyers and
the values improved to Rs. 259. On some
offices and Bazar operators selling the
market eased to Rs. 257 1/2 but again ad-
vanced to Rs. 259 1/2 and closed at Rs. 259 1/2.
The Sewri market opened steady at Rs. 261
as a result of Liverpool opening prices be-
ing higher than expected and improved to
Rs. 262 1/4 on several Commission buying
and finally closed firm at Rs. 262 1/2.
Fine Omara December/January opened at
Rs. 244 and improved to Rs. 245 1/2 on
Shirazi and general buying. On scattered
selling the market declined to Rs. 243 1/2 and

BREUL & CO'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 1.

	In full-pressed	Since 1st. September	This	Last
	Bales	30-10-26.	Year	Year
Khandesh	..	1,797	4,619	
Central India	..	92	8,298	
Barisi and Nagas	..	440	1,218	
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	210	
Benar	..	1,669	4,316	
Central Provinces	..	39	616	1,969

Total Omras	..	131	10,905	20,621
Dholera	..	..	2,519	6,115
N.W. Provinces	..	..	2,442	19,429
Rajputana	..	..	5,493	1,743
Sind-Punjab	..	43	2,920	6,299
Broach	..	..	77	2
Coimbatore & Dharwar	..	..	5,504	11,244
Western-Northern	..	..	6,661	5,187
Cocanada	..	..	202	1,290
Timenely and	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	..	54	3,874	6,214
Persian	..	..	1,879	852
American	..	..	16,120	138
Egyptian and	..	..	..	..
African	..	..	12,008	18,926
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..	..
Total	..	580	70,604	91,060

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	In full-pressed	1st. Sept. to 28th. Oct.	This	Last
	Bales	30-10-26.	Year	Year
Europe	..	1,171	39,382	59,901
Japan & China	..	..	14,303	43,163
Coast Ports	..	..	2,070	3,794
Up-country by Rail.	..	..	17,812	1,030
Afloat in harbour for	..	..	..	..
Europe, China and	..	..	810	9,129
Japan	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1,171	74,377	1,17,017

closed steady at Rs. 245.

F. G. Bengal was nominally quoted
at Rs. 21 1/2.
Our market for ready cotton remained
dull with moderate demand.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 1.
Fully Good Broach April/May	252 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	213 1/2
Fine Omara Dec/Jan	249

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Nov. 1.
Fully Good Broach April/May	251
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	211
Fine Omara Dec/Jan	245

RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Nov. 1.
The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th October, 1926:—	
Cotton	580 bales
Wheat	1180 Cwts.
Lined	3432
Rape, etc.	130
Gingellyseed	2478
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	5822
Castorseed	482
Rice	3909
Myrabollams	450
Cottonseed	1290
Mowraeed	324
Gram	1624
Juar	1,813
Masur	13
Besley	nil
Bajri	1068
Coal	643 Tons

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 1.
Ready Delivery	
Mill Terms Dec.	
Bengal Superfine M G	225/30
Bengal Fine M G	215/30
Bengal F G M G	205/10
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	215/20
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	205/10
Punjab-Americans F G M G	300
Wardha-Hingti Fine M G	230/35
Nagpur Fine M G	230/35
Yecmal Fine M G	220/25
Arvi Fine M G	225/35
Amraoti Fine M G	220/25
Khandesh F G M G	215/20
Mulshapur Fine M G	205/15
Khandesh F G M G	205/10
Muthia Fine M G	19/20
Muthia F G M G	19/20
Broach Fine M G	230/35
Broach F G M G	225/30
Dharwar F Good S G	225/30
Coimbatore M G	240/50
Western H G	..
Miraj Fine M G	..
Cambodia Fine M G	325/30
Nasari Fine M G	..
Surat Fine M G	..
Kadi/Virangon Fine M G	..
Dholera Fine M G	..
Kalagin Fine M G	210/15

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received
today the following cable from their
friends of New York:—
"Favour purchases now part of require-
ments; favour purchases on all reactions."

STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

Mill shares opened steady at practically
unchanged rates but the undertone being
better and on general enquiry and Bull sup-
ported a small advance some scrips
showing a rise of about 5 to 10 rupees.
However at improved prices there appeared
some realizing and a part of the advance
was lost before the close.

The general sentiment does not display
any decided tendency. In some well in-
formed circles it is believed that in view
of general trade depression and huge mill
stocks, it is risky to be long of mill shares
at present level—and should the prices im-
prove it is worth while trying to sell short
scale up.

Tata Hydro opened weak but before the
close, firm on Bull Support.
Tata Hydro opened weak but before the
close, firm on Bull Support.

Tata Powers and Andhras were neglected.
Among Bank Group, Imperial Bank im-
proved slightly on better enquiry.

Government Securities changed hands
with no special fluctuations in prices.
The Bombay Stock Exchange will be clos-
ed from 3rd to 6th inst. on account of
Diwali Holidays but Murat transactions will
take place at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 5th
inst. The last day of this Murat settle-
ment is fixed on the 8th inst. Wednesday
the 10th inst. is a Bank Holiday and Thurs-
day the 11th inst. being the first day of
this settlement, the market will remain clos-
ed on both the days. The Payment day

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotation
Ra. Divid. Ra. a.

Bank of India	..	50	2 1/2	74
Baroda	..	50	4	80
Central Co-operative	..	50	7 1/2	87
Central	..	25	1 1/2	28 1/2
Eastern	..	5	5	9 p.o. 81
Imperial	..	500	40	147 1/2
Imperial Contributory	..	125	10	366 1/2
Union	..	5	0	4 0 3 1 1/2

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	..	10	..	19
Central India Mining	..	10	4 1/2	27
Indian Cement Co.	..	350	..	111 1/2
Katni Cement Co.	..	100	..	106 1/2
Katni Cement Co.	..	40	..	300
Punjab Cement Co.	..	10	..	5 1/2
Shivrajpur	..	10	8 1/2	47

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantol	..	500	11	p.o. 920
Amritsar Patis	..	100	10	p.o. 147
Central Provinces	..	100	7 1/2	p.o. 111 1/2
Dhond Baramati	..	100	6	p.o. 100
Guzerat	..	100	5	p.o. 92
Hoshangpur Deol	..	100	5	p.o. 109
Larkana	..	100	5	p.o. 78
Mandla Bham	..	90	5	p.o. 81
Pachora Jammur	..	100	5	p.o. 87
Sara Siraigunj	..	100	5	p.o. 98
Sialkot Narawal	..	100	5	p.o. 108
Sind Light	..	100	12	p.o. 164
Tapti Valley	..	500	3	p.o. 69 87
Upper Sind Light	..	100	4	p.o. 78

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navl.	..	250	..	170
Bombay Steam Navl.	..	250	..	235
Scindia Steam	..	15	0	11 1/2

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	..	100	5	p.o. 77 8
Andhra Valley O.	..	1,000	..	719
Andhra Valley P.	..	1,000	..	1030
Bombay Tramways O.	..	50	4-8	130
Bombay Tramways P.	..	50	3-8	61 8
Karachi Electricity	..	100	6	82
Surat Electricity	..	100	6	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	..	1,000	30	1036 1/2
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	..	1,000	7	p.o. 950
Tata Power O.	..	1,000	..	95
Tata Power P.	..	1,000	..	789

PRESS COMPANIES

leum ..	..	50	5	10
Indo-Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	195	
ock Engineering ..	100	10	112	8
ackenzie ..	100	30	375	
New Union Flour Mills ..	100	..	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50	635	
ardier Carbonic Gas ..	100	..	90	
ata Iron Ref. 1st ..	150	60 c.y.	140	
ata Iron Ref. 2nd ..	100	..	75	
ata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	227	8
ata Iron and Steel Co				

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

B. C. RATE.

Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 25/32.

Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 13/16.

LONDON.

Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 27/32 ready.

Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/8.

Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 7/8 15th Nov.

Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 29/32.

Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 15/16.

Bank's buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Mail.

Bank's buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 January/February.

NEW YORK.

Bank's selling T. T. 27 1/4.

Bank's buying T. T. 27 1/2.

Bank's buying 3 mos. 27 1/2.

PARIS.

Bank's selling D. D. 1070.

Bank's buying D. D. 1150.

Bank's buying 3 mos 1165.

JAPAN.

Bank's selling D. D. 135 3/4.

Bank's buying 60 days 132 3/4.

HONG KONG.

Bank's selling D. D. 131 1/4.

SHANGHAI.

Bank's selling D. D. 165.

SINGAPORE.

Bank's selling D. D. 157 1/2.

JAVA.

Bank's selling D. D. 89 5/8.

New York/London Cross Rate 484 3/4 30th inst.

London/Japan Cross Rate 210 1/4 30th inst.

London/Paris Cross Rate 153.75 30th inst.

London/Belgium Cross Rate 34.84 30th inst.

London/Switzerland Cross Rate 25.14 30th inst.

London/Italy Cross Rate 113.00 30th inst.

London/Prague Cross Rate 161.00 30th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Gold 24-11 1/2 30th ultimo.

Silver London Ready 24 13/16 30th ult.

Silver London Forward 24 9/16 30th ultimo.

Silver New York Ready 55 3/8 cts 30th ultimo.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 25/32 per cent 30th ultimo.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 7/8 per cent 30th ultimo.

Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

Money:—Call 3/4 per cent 3 mos 2 per cent 6 mos 3 per cent 12 mos 4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Sovereigns ready 13/8 3/4.

Sovereigns forward 13/8 3/4.

National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 22.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/8 3/4.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8 3/4.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8 3/4.

Bar silver ready Rs. 58 3/4.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 57 5/8.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 56 5/8.

Sovereigns Rs. 13/8 3/4 ready and forward.

London, Oct. 30.

Bar gold ready, 48 11 1/2.

Silver ready d. 24/13.

Silver forward d. 21/9.

TONE OF SILVER.

Quiet-steady. India bought for immediate shipment. Sellers scarce market has a more steady appearance.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality), Spot.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab & Co. Stock and share Brokers, Bunder Road, Karachi).

Since our last report the business in Railway Shares has been dull. The interim dividend of the Sind Light Ry. Co. will be declared early next month, and is expected to be about Rs. 5 per share. The Karachi Electric, and the Hyderabad Electric continue to change hands in small lots. The Flour Mill shares have been asked for at higher prices.

Sind Lights Paid up Value 150, Present Value 153; Sind Lighterage Paid up Value, 150, Present Value 150; Larkhans Jacobabad Paid up Value 100, Present Value 75; Upper Sinds Paid up Value 200, Present Value 174; Karachi Electric Paid up Value 100, Present Value 92; Hyderabad Electric Paid up Value 100, Present Value 97; 6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust Paid up Value 100, Present Value 112 1/2; Karachi Flour Mills Paid up Value 80, Present Value 115; India Flour Mills Paid up Value 60, Present Value 110; Century Flour Mills Paid up Value 100, Present Value 190.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Itis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoon Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2.3, 2 Prisms Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Vandi, Bengal.

Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agents: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Per md. Rs. a. p.

3/4 57 8 0

Brass English 1 55 8 0

Brass English 1 1/2 55 8 0

Brass English 1 3/4 55 12 0

Brass English 2 55 12 0

Brass German 3/4 to 2 55 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Per md. Rs. a. p.

3/4 57 8 0

Copper French 3/4 to 2 57 12 0

Copper German 1 57 12 0

Copper German 1 1/2 57 12 0

Copper American 1 1/2 58 4 0

Copper American 1 3/4 58 4 0

Copper American 2 58 4 0

Japanese Copper Bars

Panchteka joint

Copper, English Bars

Brass Bars

Pat. Klai

Lead Rangooni

Lead, country

Kager Brass Metal 3/4 to 1 53 8 0

Kager Brass 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 57 12 0

German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 58 4 0

American Copper 3/4 to 1 1/2 58 4 0

English Copper 3/4 to 2 57 12 0

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Ready:—21/8 3/4.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/8 3/4, at 6 p.m. 21/8 3/4.

Vaida Magar:—Opening 21/8 3/4, at 6 p.m. 21/8 3/4.

Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Ready:—57/8.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 56 15/16, highest 57 10/16, at 6 p.m. 57 10/16.

Vaida Magar:—Opening 55 14/16, highest 56 10/16, at 6 p.m. 56 8/16.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 1/13/0.

Vaida Magar:—Opening 2/13/0.

Tone:—Market steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Nov. 1.

KHADI:—

Textile Per lb. 0 11 3

Century " 0 11 3

Jacob " 0 11 3

E. D. Sassoon " 0 11 0

Elphinstone " 0 11 3

Apollo " 0 11 3

LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—

Standard Mill Per lb. 0 15 0

Century 91-921 " 0 15 0

Century 6404-8705 " 0 15 6

Hindustani Mill " 1 0 0

Fazal (Mahal) " 1 0 0

Phoenix " 0 15 0

Pabanev (Phoolmela) " 0 15 0

Manekji (Patangia) " 0 14 9

Kahnamardan " 0 15 0

Daud Sahib " 0 14 6

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303

Rachael Mill Per lb. 0 15 9

Hindustani Mill " 0 15 6

David Mill " 0 15 6

Apollo " 0 15 6

LONG CLOTH x Quality:—

Swan Finlay " 0 14 6

Gold Mohor " 0 14 6

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In:—

Textile (Hand) Per lb. 0 14 6

Spring (Merchant) " 0 14 6

Century (Bangle) " 0 14 0

Apollo (Pyala) " 0 14 6

Tata Mill (Darji) " 0 14 6

Sakuntala " 0 14 0

Sundari Brand " 0 14 0

Globe " 0 13 6

Rachael " 0 14 0

Palkhi " 0 14 0

Maher " 0 14 0

LEPAD:—

Spring " 0 14 6

Textile " 0 14 6

Century " 1 0 0

Maher " 0 14 0

DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—

Spring (Balance) Per lb. 1 1 0

Jacob " 1 0 0

Century " 0 15 6

Mun Mills " 1 0 6

DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—

Spring (Balance) " 1 0 0

Century " 0 15 0

Jacob " 0 15 0

Mun Mills " 1 0 0

1386 Tata " 2 14 6

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—

Bombay Cotton Per Piece 4 0 0

Jamshed " 4 0 0

Century " 4 0 0

Pearl Pebaney " 4 0 0

Hindustani No. 902 " 4 0 0

BLACK CHECK:—

5800 Sholapur " 11 0 0

5800 Kurla " 5 8 0

1325 Morarji " 5 8 0

GABRIEL No. 5124:—

Pearl Pebaney " 7 10 0

Hindustani " 8 0 0

E. D. Rachael " 6 14 0

SALITA:—

Century Per lb. 0 14 6

Textile " 0 14 6

Spring (Merchant) " 0 15 3

STRIPED SADIIS Yards 12:—

777 Kohinoor Per Piece 2 6 0

777 Crescent " 2 4 0

Apollo David " 2 4 0

DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—

Kanta Per lb. 1 2 0

Great " 1 2 0

Phoenix " 1 2 0

Kohinoor " 1 2 0

Tata " 1 2 0

CHADAR Kori Calendar:—

Hindustani Per lb. 0 15 6

David " 1 0 0

Mahel " 1 0 0

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER GOODS AND YARN.

We have rather more activity to report in our local piece-goods market. In so far as Bengal is concerned demand is, as is usual at this time of the year, somewhat restricted, being mainly confined to Blankets and other Woollen goods, but the volume of enquiry from the more distant consuming markets has improved appreciably. A large number of buyers from the latter districts have already come to Calcutta and more are arriving daily, and although they are operating with great caution and purchasing only their urgent requirements the total offtake during the past few days has been considerable. Bazar selling prices have again declined and closed weak. Sales on "Lukhi Day," which was observed on the 16th instant, were very poor, and it is stated that not more than about 600 packages of Lancashire piece-goods and yarns were disposed of by importers on that day. American Cotton continues to decline and it now remains to be seen to what extent the price of the raw material will be affected by the latest U. S. Bureau Report, published on the 25th instant, which indicated a crop of 17,454,000 bales. In the meantime dealers lack confidence in present home replacement costs and little, if any, business has been arranged during the present month. It is reported that, in so far as White goods are concerned, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce have decided to extend the "no forward business" agreement up to the 31st December, 1926, and that a meeting will be held in the near future to discuss the question of further restricting the purchase of other classes of piece-goods.

Grey Shirtings.—There is slightly more enquiry, but clearances remain poor. Bazar values have declined anything from 4 to 8 annas per piece.

Grey Dhooties.—Sales have improved to some extent during the past two days, but prices are from 2 to 3 annas lower.

Whites.—Here again prices are easier, but clearances show some improvement.

Miscellaneous.—There is more demand for Woollens and Prints.

Yarns.—Enquiry continues on a moderate scale, but bazar rates may be quoted from 6 to 9 pices per lb. lower.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Grey Yarn, Wilkissons, 40s. per lb. Re. 1.2 No Stocks.

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 0-14-0 to 1-4-0 nom.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37 1/2-38 1/2 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 7-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 1/2 by 16 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 9-12-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 1/2 by 16 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 10-12-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 1/2 by 16 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 11-13-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 41 by 38 1/2 by 11 1/2 lbs. Rs. 12-6-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 1/2 by 19 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 14-0-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 lbs. Rs. 7-10-0.

The prices quoted below however, for purchases of not less than one case. Per retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 40,000 in. 20 by 40 yards Rs. 21-12-0.

White Shirtings 98 in. 36 by 40 Rs. 15-12-0.

White Shirtings 99 in. 36 by 40 yards Rs. 16-12-0.

White Shirtings Ra 36 by 40 yards Rs. 6-12-0.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Prices in our market are easier in sympathy with the decline in Cotton values, but the demand from consumers has been well maintained, and clearances are consequently satisfactory.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to qualities and tickets:—

Mule 0 1/2s. Rs. 2-11-6 to Rs. 2-15-0.

Mule 1 1/2s. Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 3-0-0.

Mule 14 1/2s. Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 3-4-0.

Mule 16 1/2s. Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 3-6-0.

Mule 20 1/2s. Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 3-8-0.

Mule 22s. Rs. 3-5-0 to Rs. 3-9-0.

COAL.

The outstanding feature of the week has been the demand for coal from the U. K. caused by the persistence of the strike there. Nine steamers have been fixed for the U. K. and four for Aden, besides several for other Ports. There is now very little first class coal available, and buyers will have to fall back on second class qualities to meet their requirements.

The approximate rates are as follows:—

Desherghur—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jharra—Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.

11 and 12 Seams Jharra—Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.

10 Seams Jharra—Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-12.

Raneegunge—Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co. in their Weekly Gunny Market Report, dated Calcutta, 27th October, 1926, says:—

Heavy Goods.—Cuban Sugar Bags have been in demand, and a fair trade has transpired for near, as well as for forward, supply. In the forward positions, the only business of importance reported, is a line of Cornsacks for next season's delivery to speculators.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Salt Bags (1 3/4 lbs.) for November, January and March at Rs. 42-0-0; F. Twills for Ready at Rs. 53-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 50-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs. 16-0-0 to Rs. 62-0-0 for November at Rs. 61-0-0 to Rs. 62-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 60-8-0 to Rs. 62-0-0, for December at Rs. 61-0-0 to Rs. 62-0-0, for 15th January at Rs. 61-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twills Sugar

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, 29th October 1926

Receipts for the week ending Oct. 28 1926.

	1926.	1925
Bengals	439	6586
Oomras	256	3520
Dholleras	104	1864
Broach	..	..
Southerns	39	1143
Persians	..	52
Americans	2308	..
Egyptians	..	..
E. Africans	169	193
Other sorts	..	..
Total	3255	13358

Exports for the week ending Oct. 28

	Bales.
United Kingdom	..
Continent	2703
China	..
Japan	225
Coast Ports	121
Total	3349

Afloat in Harbour

	Bales.
Europe	635
China, Japan and Coast Ports	175
Total	810

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 28th Oct

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
69182	86338	50095	68762	10798	..

Exports from 1st Sept. to 28th Oct.

	1926	1925	1924
United Kingdom	215	6015	1486
Continent	39 66	53836	18662
China	700	610	3100
Japan	13603	42553	93354
Coast Ports	2070	3794	4652
U. S. A.	1	50	..
Total	55755	106358	127254

1923 1922

	1923	1922
32979	60069	..
95616	..	..
12405	1415	..
83322	93407	..
2678	357	..
Total	227000	164769

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. to 28th Oct. 17,812 bales.

Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 28th Oct. 15,000.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 28th Oct. 236,089.

Note.—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

Bags (6 by 8) 2 1/2 lbs. for January/March at Rs. 54-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twill for Ready at Rs. 53-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 50-0-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 50-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 55-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready and October at Rs. 55-8-0 to Rs. 56-0-0 to Rs. 55-8-0, for early November at Rs. 55-0-0 to Rs. 54-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 51-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 48-0-0.

For Barmah and the Straits.—Hy. Cees for January/March at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 47-0-0; A. Twills for Ready at Rs. 60-0-0, for January/February at Rs. 56-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 55-0-0, for March/April at Rs. 56-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 53-0-0; A. Twills (safety sewn) for January/March at Rs. 50-0-0, for May at Rs. 50-0-0, Grainsacks (5 lbs.) (short sizes) for November at Rs. 115-0-0 basis, for November/December at Rs. 112-0-0 basis, for January at Rs. 111-8-0 basis.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Flour Bags for November at Rs. 63-0-0; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 53-8-0 for November/December at Rs. 50-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 47-0-0.

Hessians.—Since our last issue, holidays have intervened and business with shippers has in consequence been somewhat restricted. A certain amount of covering business has been done in 11 Porters for prompt shipment, while a few sales are reported up to September next chiefly on speculative account.

9 Porters for Ready and October at Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 15-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 14-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 14-2-0 to Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 14-4-0, for January/June at Rs. 14-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 14-12-0, for 10 1/2 ozs. for Ready and October at Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-2-0 to Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-12-0 to Rs. 20-2-0 to Rs. 20-0-0, for early November at Rs. 20-0-0, 40 1/2-10 ozs. for Ready and October at Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-10-0 to Rs. 19-8-0, 11 Porters for November/December at Rs. 19-2-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 18-10-0 to Rs. 18-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 18-5-0 to Rs. 18-2-0 to Rs. 18-3-0, for July/September at Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 18-8-0.

Wheat Bags for January/March at Rs. 21-8-0 to Rs. 21-0-0.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, November 1.

Conditions remain unsettled in the south-east of the Arabian Sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in the south of the Peninsula and local in Burma. Chief amounts are:—Yamethin half an inch; Maymyo one; Cochin, Madras, Trichinopoly and Kodakanal a half; Coimbatore two; and Salem one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1st November 1926

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.981 inches (.078 above normal.)

" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.962 " (.069 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .027

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.7 degrees (wet bulb) 70.5 "

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 8.95 degrees (1.1 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.3 degrees (2.1 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent

" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 66 o/o

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E

Velocity " 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 137 miles.

Velocity of Maximum gust 1 wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud m. whs (the 8 a.m. 1/4 5/8 3/4 cloudy = 1 0)

CROP REPORT.

Unjab—Amritsar Half-weekly Report for at November 1926. Cotton arriving in quantities from Amritsar, Patti, Taran and Jallunder districts.

Ferozepore: Cotton arrivals increasing. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Multan: Attacks of bollworm root borer are noticed on cotton plants particularly American fencing.

Delhi: Cotton picking general. Cotton supplying increasing. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

United Provinces—Agra Cotton: arriving in small quantities. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore: Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food grains sowing has made fair progress. Linseed, wheat, rapeseed and barley being sown.

Rajputana—Beawar: Cotton picking partially begun.

Berar—Amraoti: Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon Cotton arrivals commenced. Rain much needed generally for rabi sowings.

Khandesh—Dhule: Cotton picking commenced. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Broach—Broach: Cotton plants flourishing and continue to show more improvement. Crop prospects improving.

Ahmedabad and Kathiawar—Virangam: Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera: Cotton sowing not commenced owing to too much rain.

Bhavnagar: Cotton picking partially begun.

Sholapur: Crop prospects generally good.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 1st NOVEMBER 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at Shirs. on Monday, the 1st November 1926 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are free cloud from Humidity is in defect in the southwestern parts and in excess locally elsewhere. Temperature was above normal at Mutan and normal at other places.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is locally drier than usual. Minimum temperature was slightly in excess in the east of the area.

Sind and Rajputana. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in considerable excess in Sind and in defect in parts of Rajputana. Minimum temperature was higher than usual in upper-Sind and the north of Rajputana, and lower in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India

West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the northwest of Kathiawar and in defect generally elsewhere. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Minimum temperature was below normal over the whole area.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded over the south of the area and clear or lightly clouded over the north. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Maximum temperature was locally above normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 89.5 degrees

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Election meeting at Mandvi, below Masjid Bridge, 9 p.m., Mrs. Naidu presiding. (Principal speakers: Mr. Shaukat Ali and Messrs. J. M. Mehta, and J. K. Mehta.)

Agricultural Commission: (1) Visit to Technological Institute and Veterinary College in morning; (2) Sessions at Secretariat 2.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 3.

Royal Agricultural Commission, Secretariat, Municipal Standing Committee, 3.10 p.m.

Gymkhana Sports, Esplanade Maidan, 3.30 p.m.

Prof. Wadia's second lecture on "Gold Bullion Standard," Mr. K. Natarajan presiding, C. Jehangir Hall, 6.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 4.

Members of the "Saraswati Sangatha Sabha," Bombay, stage "Galava" in Tamil in aid of the All-India Deshabandhu Memorial Fund. Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parol, at 5 p.m.

Election meeting at Parol Village, 9 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta presiding. (Speakers: Messrs. Kher, Khare, Dr. Deshmukh and others.)

SATURDAY, November 6.

The s.s. "Kalsari-Hind" with the English mails leaves at 2.30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

DEATH.

SHREE DIGVIRISINGH, heir-apparent of Bansda State died on Monday, at 5 p.m. at Nepean Grange, Nepean Sea, Bombay. Funeral to start from Nepean Grange for Banganga, Walkeshwar to-day (Tuesday) at 9 a.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) from 11.30 to 2.30 and from 7 to 8 p.m. Call sign 2 FV, wavelength 387 metres.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct to-morrow (Wednesday), a public class in English on the "Bhagvad Gita" at the Saraswati Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7.30 a.m. (S.T.)

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. on Monday:

Smallpox attack 0, death 0; Cholera attack 0, death 0; plague 0, death 0; influenza attack 0, death 1; total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 67.

Total mortality this day last year was 74.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

The second Annual General Body Meeting of the Asthika Samaj, Bombay, will be held in Shamji Ladda Bldg. Matunga (G. I. P.) on the 5th inst. at 8 a.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at Alice Building on the 7th inst. at 7.30 p.m. (S. T.) to support the candidature of the following members of the Union at the ensuing election of the Bombay Legislative Council:—1. Dr. M. B. Velker. 2. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh. 3. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of 21st ultimo arrived at Aden at 10.30 a.m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 2.30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 a.m. on Friday the 5th instant.

The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Mooltan" with mails from London of 23 ultimo left Marseilles at 6.30 a.m. on the 30th ultimo.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the Social Service League was held in Servant's of India Society's Hall, Smith Road, on Saturday evening, Mr. P. N. Motilala presiding.

Mr. M. H. Datar wanted to know why that meeting was called so late while the Rules of the League provided that it should be held by the 30th of April. The question being ruled out of order, the regular proceedings, continued.

Mr. N. M. Joshi presented the council's report.

A VALUABLE INSTITUTION.

Mr. H. W. Bryant, M.B.E., in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the League on the valuable constructive work which it had turned out to its credit, though that sort of service was very difficult to perform. The two items in the report, said Mr. Bryant, that struck him to be of great importance on the constructive and development side were the Boy Scout organisation and the Workers' Training Class. He, however, regretted that a City like Bombay should have allowed such a valuable institution as the Social Service League to suffer for want of financial help and he appealed to the public of Bombay to see that the useful institution be properly cared for and supported, and he hoped that the ensuing year would see the activities of the League in greater prominence in its usefulness to the people.

In supporting the proposition for adoption Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai made a speech. Mr. N. M. Joshi thought that the members would absorb him from the post of the General Secretary, as he thought that it would be in the interests of the Institution.

CHIEF JUSTICE VISITS THANA COURT.

PLEA FOR SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, October 31.

His Lordship the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, Sir Amberson Marjoni, paid yesterday a short visit to the Thana District Court. He arrived at about 11 a.m. and thereafter granted interviews to the following gentlemen: Mr. Bhide, the Collector of Thana, Mr. Bhurucha, the Collector of the Suburban District, Mr. Sanjiva, the Joint District Judge, Mr. Thakore, the Assistant Judge, Mr. S. A. Gupta, the 1st Class Sub-Judge, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat, Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Mr. D. P. Vaidya, the Public Prosecutor for the Thana District and Mr. Shringarpure, the Public Prosecutor for the Kolaba District. Then at about 2 p.m. on behalf of the members of the Bar, Rao Bahadur Bhagwat delivered an address of welcome to this Lordship.

PLEA FOR SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

The following is a short summary of the address:

"May it please your Lordship, We, the members of the Thana Bar, are very thankful to you for your kind visit to this ancient and historic city and its Courts and we beg to accord a hearty welcome to your Lordship. We beg to state visits by the highest officers in the Judicial Department to our small towns are attended with great advantage. Those officers get first-hand knowledge of the working of administration in the mofussil, and the local judicial officers and the Bar get the opportunities of personal discussion with them on questions relating to the administration of justice with the result that there is consequent improvement in many matters. The first visit by the highest Judicial Officer was that of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, some years ago. Long after that Sir Norman Macleod paid a short visit to the Courts in 1923. The third visit is by your Lordship to-day. We cannot, however, refrain from referring to one of our grievances. It is the separation of the Judicial from the Revenue and Executive Administration. The justice of such a separation is practically admitted by Government, and the delay in effecting the reform is said to be due to financial difficulties. We humbly request your Lordship to see effect given to it with all the weight and influence at your Lordship's command."

AIM OF VISIT.

After the conclusion of the address, the Chief Justice was garlanded and thereafter he gave a brief reply to some of the points raised in the address. He said that his aim in visiting the District Courts was to make the administration of justice a united whole. As regards the question of separation of the Judicial from the Executive administration, his Lordship declared that it is not practicable in almost all the places in India. It may be practicable in Thana, but in Northern India, the proposed reform cannot be put into practice. Finally, his Lordship hoped to be able to pay many visits to Thana during the period of his office as the Chief Justice.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

PLEADER COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment on Monday committing N. D. Deshpande, a pleader, to stand his trial at the next sessions of the Bombay High Court on charges of forgery and abetment, or in the alternative of using a forged document as genuine, knowing that it was forged. Vallabdas Damji, his co-accused, was discharged by the Magistrate for want of sufficient evidence.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Six months' imprisonment with hard labour was inflicted on one Moti Kurson, a servant who absconded with his master's cash and valuables to the tune of Rs.200 and more. The Police prosecuting inspector, Mr. Barodia, told the Court that in December last the accused, accompanied by his master's property and found shelter in the Morvi State. Extradition proceedings were instituted against him and he was handed over to the City Police about June last. His cousin, who, it was alleged, took a hand in the robbery was also traced and brought down to Bombay but discharged. The accused, however, failed to produce either the cash or the valuables and under the circumstances, his Worship felt a deterrent sentence was called for.

ALLEGED CUTTING OF WIFE'S NOSE.

Before Mr. P. L. Thakur, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate at Mazgaon, prosecuting Inspector Barodia put up one Ramdhat for cutting off his wife's nose. Ramdhat was married to the accused some years ago and lived with him joined him at Bombay. Noticing that she was "en ciente" the accused questioned her as to her state, when, it is alleged, she admitted her misconduct with another man and begged to be forgiven. A little later while she was asleep her husband, it is alleged, cut off her nose with a penknife. The disjoined part of the nose was found on the floor and the woman was removed to hospital. The accused is being charged under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code (voluntarily causing grievous hurt).

tion to have another more energetic Secretary; all the same, he assumed them the continuance of his work as at present.

The President speaking on what Mr. Joshi said, paid tribute to the steady and untiring services of Mr. Joshi.

In his closing remarks he spoke in appreciative terms of the League's Annual Report.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED EXTORTION OF CONFESSON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Nov. 1.

Mr. H. J. Andia, Hon. Magistrate, F.C., Bandra, recently committed to the Thana Sessions Court a case in which Arjun Ramchandra Samant, Ag. Sub-Inspector, Kuria, and three Police Constables, Ganpat Sadashiv, Sakharam Ganpat Ghag and Shamrao Ganpat, were charged with voluntarily causing hurt and grievous hurt to extent confession and abetment thereof (offences punishable under Sections 330, 331 and 144 I.P. Code). The facts of the case as appearing from the prosecution evidence recorded are as follows:—

Three men Jagrup Jaital, Bechan Ramdhat and Abhiram Kunoo were arrested in Bombay on 23rd October 1925 on suspicion in connection with the murder of one Bhassai Mammoo at Kuria and removed next morning to Kuria by the Kuria police. These men were, it is alleged, made to sit in the Kuria Sub-Inspector's Office and when questioned about the murder of Bhassai denied any knowledge of it. Thereupon, Abhiram was taken by the three constables (accused) in a room adjoining the Sub-Inspector's Office and, it was alleged, was beaten with fists and stick blows with the object of extorting a confession of the murder of Bhassai from them, and after about 45 minutes was brought out. Then Jagrup was taken inside and, it was alleged, was similarly handled by the constables. The Sub-Inspector all this time, it was alleged, was watching the proceedings. When Jagrup was brought out after an hour or so, he collapsed in the Sub-Inspector's Office and fell. He was subsequently removed in a victoria to the Kuria Hospital where he died the next day.

Of the witnesses examined for the prosecution Bechan Ramdhat and Abhiram Kunoo deposed to the fact that the deceased was in normal state of health when brought to Kuria and that they heard the sound of beating and cries from inside the room where the deceased was taken and his consequent collapse. Inspector King and Chandoo Anoo (a clerk in the W. L.ington Mess at Colaba) told that the deceased was in normal state of health when he was brought to Kuria.

Mr. Haslam, Dist. Supt. of Police, and Mr. Bhurucha, District Magistrate described how the police constables were identified by Bechan and Abhiram from 44 policemen ranged up at an identification parade at Kuria.

Dr. K. V. Chipkar, the then Medical Officer in charge, Kuria Dispensary, in whose charge the deceased was on the day in question, was another important witness examined.

He gave his opinion that the death of the deceased was due to the rupture of the spleen probably due to external violence however slight.

The accused have been admitted to bail and were defended by Mr. P. V. Patel, Public Prosecutor, Mr. D. P. Vaidya appeared for the Crown.

The case will come on for hearing at the Sessions on 17th inst.

FINED FOR RESISTING LAWFUL AUTHORITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Oct. 30.

An interesting case was decided by Mr. Gunjibai, First Class Resident Magistrate Bandra against the accused Bai Ambikabai Narayan, who resisted to lawful authority in wresting away from the hands of the Bailiff of Sub-Judges Civil Court, Andheri, the utensils and did not allow the bailiff to remove those utensils which he had already attached.

The details of the case are:—The bailiff had proceeded to the house of the accused with the warrant attachment of movable property of the son of the accused named Dattatraya Narayan Tipnis accompanied by the Judgment Creditor, Mr. Hormasji R. Misra. On 17th July last the bailiff had attached certain utensils and while he was attaching others the accused wrested away from the hand of the bailiff the utensils and did not allow the bailiff to remove those utensils which he had already attached. The bailiff made a report of this to the Civil Court at Andheri which ordered prosecution of the accused.

Before Mr. Gunjibai the accused found guilty on evidence. Crime 133 I.P.C. Resistance to lawful authority. Mr. Paul Pereira appeared for accused and prayed for light punishment. Considering the age (45) and the sex of the accused, Mr. R. S. Bulsara appeared for the complainant-bailiff. He did not press the charge, and the accused was fined Rs. 10.

ROBBERY IN A BROTHEL.

The authorities at the Nagpada Police Station have charged one Haji Ahmed and three others, all foreigners, from Arabia with robbery at midnight in a brothel at Kamathipura. The police story appears to be that on the night of the 16th October last, the four accused, followed an Arab into a brothel at Kamathipura. Having satisfied themselves that their quarry was safely indoors they burst into the brothel and robbed the Arab of about Rs.400 and absconded. Two of the accused were arrested the following morning and the other two surrendered after a fortnight. They have been bailed out to stand their trial before Mr. Kaizar the Second Presidency Magistrate and, pending the trial, the Criminal Investigation Department, (Foreign Branch), is inquiring into their antecedents.

With reference to rubber exports restriction, it is announced that the percentage of standard production of rubber which may be exported at the minimum rate of duty from Ceylon and Malaya for the quarter beginning November 1st will be eighty.—British Official Wireless.

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

ACCUMULATION OF HEAVY STOCKS.

REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS.

The mill industry in the city has fallen again on evil days owing to continued fall in the price of raw cotton and huge stock of manufactured goods on hand. During the last Diwali holidays a similar situation arose but fortunately the stock was cleared owing to the closing off the mills and the Government of India coming to the help in time by abolishing the Excise Duty. The industry at present is passing through an acute stage and many mills have been compelled whether to work short time or to close the mills for the time being until fortune favours the trade.

Three mills belonging to Shapurji Broach group and managed by Messrs. Mathuradas, Gokuldas and Co. have decided to reduce the hours of work from 10 to 8 per day. Likewise the management of the Connaghat, Empress and Imperial mills at McLisle Road and Carrol Road put up a notice on Saturday last intimating the operatives that owing to the depression in the trade the working hours would be reduced from 10 to 8 from December next and proposing to pay less wages to fixed salaries men according to the cut.

The operatives on the other hand are taking the situation stoically and do not propose to take any hasty action at present. EMPEROR EDWARD MILL RESUMES WORK.

The management of Emperor Edward Mill had put up a notice last month intimating the operatives that the mill will be closed fresh notice on Monday morning and informed the workmen that the mill work as usual.

HUE AND CRY AFTER A CAR.

MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE OF CITY POLICE.

A story of remarkable daring and ingenuity on the part of the City police in laying a party or motor car thief, by the heels and chasing them along the high roads of the City was told to the presiding magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court by Inspector Syons of the Lamington Road Police Station. Patrolling during the night, Deputy-Inspector Dalton saw a car, (Y. N. 114) driven by a man, leaving Patel Road near Bhoiwada. His suspicions were aroused by the conduct of the party in the car, and failing to stop it, he signalled to his squad to give chase. Another police squad on the move heard the signalling and soon a police hunt closed steadily down on the absconding car, which made a bold bid for liberty through an open stretch of country. Finding themselves hemmed in, on every side, one of the occupants, Dattaram Sitaram, flung himself out of the car and sustained injuries. He tried to escape on foot, but was immediately cornered. The car with its occupants made its way towards Thana, and has not yet been recovered.

The arrested man was placed before the Magistrate and remanded for five days in police custody. The missing car appears to be the property of Mr. Manvi, a contractor at New Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

MAGISTERIAL CHANGES.

Mr. S. S. Rangekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, having gone on ten days' casual leave, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, in addition to his own work is also attending to the urgent work of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. L. N. Mehta is going on a month's privilege leave from the 10th of this month and Mr. N. T. Jungalwala will again be appointed as additional Magistrate and will sit at Mazgaon Police Court while Mr. P. L. Thakur will be transferred to Dadar Police Court.

GOKARN MURDER CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANKOLA, Oct. 25.

After a prolonged investigation, extending over several months some persons at last have been hauled up in connection with the Gokarn murder case which has been now committed to the sessions Great resentment had been stirred up amongst the public by what appeared to be a dastardly crime and the result of the trial is awaited with keen interest. It is also understood that some of the accused are relatives of a wealthy landlord who is filling since last year a prominent non-official position in the District.

DINNER CARRIERS' "STRIKE."

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 1.

The Bandra and other Railway stations presented a lively scene on Friday and Saturday when all the Ghat dinner-bearers (Khanawallas) protested against the levy of the luggage charges on their tiffin-baskets. They did not pay the levy demanded, and it appears the men have already submitted, through a solicitor, their grievances to the Railway authorities requesting the latter to exempt them from these charges.

It is a matter of surprise that after so many years of connivance by the station authorities, these tiffin-bearers have begun to be taxed. It is hoped that the Railway authorities will arrive at a very early and favourable decision.

DUTY ON GHEE TRADE.

OBJECTION TO INCREASE. DISALLOWED.

MR. TAIRSEE AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

At a weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon with Dr. K. E. Dadachanji in the chair, consideration was given to a letter addressed to the President of the Corporation by the Secretary of the Ghee Merchants' Association objecting to an increase of Rs.5 in the license fee on ghee. It was stated in the letter that the increase was made without any consultation with the ghee merchants and looking to the fact that these merchants had to pay heavy town duties, the increase was a distinct blow to the ghee business. The Association had applied for a reduction in the town-duty on ghee; but their request was refused. They had informed on September 18, last by the License Department that the license fee was increased and that they should pay the increased fee from that date. They had decided to suspend the payment of the fees till the Corporation considered their application and gave a final decision in the matter. The Association hoped that the ghee merchants would be given full justice.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai proposed that the Ghee Merchants' Association be intimated that their request could not be granted.

Dr. Vora moved an amendment referring the matter to the Standing Committee for report. He did so on the ground that the Corporation had failed to consult the applicant Association before increasing the license fee.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said that according to the procedure, the Corporation was not bound to inform the Association before deciding to increase the license fees. The Corporation had arrived at the decision to increase the fees after very careful consideration, and, therefore, it could not go back.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar opposed the amendment.

After some discussion Rao Bahadur Pai's proposition was carried.

The Corporation next considered a letter from Mr. Rustom Kapadia, Architect, requesting the Corporation to see that the Flora, Ruttonjee, Muljee and Wellington fountains worked at least three hours every morning and evening, as the Municipal works were all overhauling. The letter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

MR. L. R. TAIRSEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Lakshmidas Rowjee Tairsee then moved:

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a list to the Corporation of all appointments in the officers' grade with a maximum pay of Rs.500 and also of those with a minimum pay of Rs.50, together with a brief history of each post as to when it was created and what was the starting salary and annual promotions then and what the same are to-day and whether the circumstances under which each appointment was created exist even to-day in each case and if not to suggest what salary reduction could be made in them."

"That the Commissioner be also requested to report as to the number of Office Superintendents appointed in the various departments of the Municipality and whether it is desirable to maintain the same number as at present in the cadre, if not to suggest the number of such posts as can be reduced without affecting efficiency."

The resolution was carried.

MUNICIPAL AUDITOR'S POST.

Mr. Tairsee next moved: That the Establishments Committee be requested to invite applications by advertisement for one of the two posts of Municipal Auditors falling vacant at the end of March, 1927, to enquire into the qualifications of applicants, consultation with the Commissioner, and to submit to the Corporation the name or names of the most eligible candidate or candidates for the post.

In moving the resolution Mr. Tairsee said that he did not want to refer to any persons or their merits. He wanted the House to enunciate a principle on the matter of appointment of candidates. The present auditors were in the services of the Corporation for a long time and it was necessary to change them. The Government had discontinued to accept their services because they were very old. Mr. Tairsee said that he knew that the subject of his resolution was made a party question and that the Progressives were going to oppose it. He hoped that the good sense of the House would make them accept the resolution.

Mr. R. M. Misra opposed the resolution, which, on being put to vote was lost.

Mr. Tairsee and three others demanded a poll which the President did not grant.

The Corporation was then adjourned to November 15.

HEIR-APPARENT OF BANSDA DEAD.

Shree Digvirisinhji, Heir-Apparent of the Bansda State died on Monday evening at 5 p.m. at Nepean Grange, Nepean Sea, the residence of H. H. the Maharajah of Bansda. He was suffering from appendicitis and an operation was performed on Sunday last. The funeral procession will start from Nepean Grange, Nepean Sea Road, for Banganga, Walkeshwar, to-day (Tuesday) at 4 a.m. H. H. the Maharajah of Bansda is now without a male issue. Much sympathy will be felt for H. H. the Maharajah of Bansda in his sad bereavement.

MEN AND MATTERS.

Sharing the enthusiasm of "the Times of India's" old friend "Pro Bono Publico" for the selection of new combination to face the M. C. C., "Pro Bono Anglico" writes to us to suggest the following team, which he thinks is sure to make an "Empire" record. He thinks it worth while to cable to those members of it who are not in India and request them to hurry over to Bombay, lest All England's doleful prophecy of "The Lost Dominions" come true.

He calls it the "All Red Empire Team". It is to consist of:

1. General Dyer.—Shooter (Jallianwalla style), Die-Hardshire.
 2. Lord Lloyd (Captain) Reclamation, shire.
 3. Lord Birkenhead (Wicketkeeper) Co-operationshire.
 4. Sir Lawless Hepper.—Watchdogshire.
 5. Sir Basil Bissett (Change bowler) Eighteenpennyshire.
 6. Dean Inge, Seagmonshire.
 7. Lord Reading, Marconishire.
 8. Sir George Buchanan, Estimashire.
 9. Sir Stanley Reed.—(Bowler "breaking" from both sides) Sweetshire.
 10. Lord Chelmsford, Reformshire.
 11. Lord Lytton, Ordinancehire.
- Scores—Mr. Davis (of the "Times of India").
- Umpires, Messrs. L. R. Tairsee and E. F. Bharucha.

Why should people in India be prevented from drinking good Ceylon tea? They are, says Mr. R. Rustomji from Colombo, because of the high import duty on Ceylon tea. As we produce tea in India in such large quantities as to export it abroad on a huge scale, the letting in of Ceylon varieties will not do the India tea-producer serious harm. We agree with Mr. Rustomji that the cup "that cheers but does not inebriate" should be made out of good material. The Government of India ought to make a friendly gesture to Ceylon and reduce the tea duty. These are times when at Imperial Conferences they talk of cementing the bonds of Empire. Let us cement ours, at least with Ceylon.

A Malkapur correspondent informs that the Public Library there "established" in 1896 A.D. has "in front of its main entrance a stone bearing the inscription 'The Native Library'". He remarks "the word 'Native' does not sound well." Far too mild a criticism, we are sure, of the "slave mentality" which still tolerates this insult to Indian self-respect.

A Competitor writes:—

"Race Walkers will no doubt receive the announcement of the Y.M.C.A. that they propose to hold another Walking Race—on a distance of ten miles—on the 13th proximo with much interest. But the route proposed by them is hardly attractive, either from the walkers' or from the spectators' point of view. Few would care to walk the steep incline of the Peddar Road or over the same route over again. I would suggest that the race starts from Bandra and finishes at Cooperage, the route being the Mahim Bridge, Hornby Villard, Warden Road, Hughes Road and Queens Road. I trust the Y.M.C.A. authorities will give this suggestion their earnest consideration."

"Another complaint I have heard," he writes, "is with reference to the restriction imposed upon the walkers as regards their gear. I do not see why a walker must put on heeled footwear, and not Deck or Tennis shoe as he prefers, or go bare feet. During the last Walking Race many complained of this restriction. I do not know of any Walking Race in India where this disability is imposed. Will the Y.M.C.A. Council consider this point too?"

A third point to attend to is supervision. During the last Race several competitors, I am told, hoodwinked the judges. In a straight long distance race as suggested above or as proposed by the Y.M.C.A. stricter supervision is imperative."

"Eloquence," said Sir Frederic Hopkinson, "is a fatal gift," while examining a witness before the Mears Committee, Lord Lloyd appears to have remembered the warning on several material questions he exercised a rigid economy in words in his replies.

"Economic facts cannot be bluffed by threats, enjoyed by sympathy, or evaded by manoeuvres," remarks Lord Grey. Very useful to remember this when the Income Tax Form has to be filled in.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

NEW YORK MARKET

JANUARY.

	1st November, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate	12.65
To-day's Opening Rate	12.72
Difference	0.07
To-day's Closing Rate	12.72
Difference	0.00

LIVERPOOL MARKET JANUARY.

	1st November, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate	5.39
To-day's Opening Rate	5.32
Difference	0.07
To-day's Closing Rate	5.32
Difference	0.00

Scari 292.3
Khandi 261.3

LAW and BUSINESS

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3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men, Rs. 6.
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5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1926.

BOMBAY'S CIVIC NEEDS.

Whoever set the tradition that blue-books should be bald, matter-of-fact, unemotional, dry-as-dust productions did a distinct disservice to the cause of evoking the interest of the average rate-payer or tax-payer in the printed annual resume of the labours of those who look after his civic needs or function as his "rulers." The Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1925-26 is cast in the same old forbidding mould and the 131 paragraphs in which the acting Municipal Commissioner summarises the activities of the Municipal Executive give no indication of the main problems that command the attention

and energy of the members of the Corporation nor does it give the average rate-payer the slightest glimpse into the difficulties of municipal administration which a rapidly growing city like Bombay with its ever-increasing complexity of civic problems continues to present. Routine has it, perhaps, that the head of the Municipal Executive must only make in his "report" laconic pronouncements as follows: "There were fifty-one attendances of members for the audit of Municipal Accounts and ninety-nine for signing cheques." Another paragraph reads: "The question of licensing the manufacture of bides or indigenous cigarettes was still under consideration." Bidi-smokers will feel flattered to know that in the opinion of the head of the Municipal Executive a bidi is "an indigenous cigarette" but was it worth while elevating to the level of a separate paragraph the well-known fact that no decision has yet been reached by the Corporation in regard to the licensing of the manufacture of bides? We should strongly advise the Corporation to direct their Commissioner to condense the 131 paragraphs of his "report" into concise and readable proportions and to help in stimulating the interest of the average citizen in civic administration by adding to his statements of facts a general survey of what in his opinion has been done by the Municipal Executive for increasing the amenities of the city.

The revenue of the Municipality of Bombay during the year under review was Rs. 3,05,31,359, while the expenditure was Rs. 2,90,87,666. The incidence of taxation per head increased from Rs. 21-12-0 of 1924-25 to Rs. 21-14-0 for the year under review and the rate-payers are entitled to know easily and clearly from the Administration Report whether for this increase of taxation they have been rewarded with better municipal arrangements: for securing public health, better roads, more and better playgrounds, more and better educational facilities. They will have to dip into the report at odd corners to satisfy their curiosity and the chances are that by the time they have finished their researches they will find themselves in a maze. What our Municipal Reports badly need is an intelligible introduction. A study of the reports submitted by the various departments like those of Public Health, Education, and others will convince the rate-payers that in their demand that the work of the Bombay Corporation should be decentralised our municipal reformers have a strong case. The Health Officer's Report is a telling indictment of a system in which all work of general supervision and criticism is concentrated in a body of members who talk at random on a variety of irrelevant subjects every Monday, Thursday and Friday. Ward Committees will do this work of supervision and criticism much better. Commenting upon the high level of death-rate "even in non epidemic periods" the Health Officer says that its "principal causes are the insufficiency of the water supply, the insufficiency of the sewers, the continuance of the bad latrine system of conservancy, the density of houses and persons per acre and the overcrowding of persons in rooms and tenements." How long are the members of the Corporation prepared to tolerate this state of things if they have the city's health interests at heart? But this state of things is bound to continue unless a system of devolution in municipal administration is inaugurated and the needs of each ward are effectively looked to by the members of that ward in their own ward committees. As regards education, the School Committee's report makes encouraging reading. After referring to the Corporation's dignified insistence on the view that the agreement of 1919 with Government of Bombay meant that the latter should contribute half of the expenditure on Primary Education, the Schools Committee narrate how they set about making preliminary arrangements for the enforcement of compulsion in the two most backward wards, the F and G wards. These cover an area of 13.2 square miles out of the total of 24 miles covered by the Town and Island of Bombay. After the preliminary census of children of school-going age in this area, the Schools Committee were able to introduce free and compulsory education there in November last year. It was ascertained after five months of compulsion that the municipal staff was able "to bring to school a total number of more than five thousand pupils so that out of the total number of 17,613 children of school-going age, 12,001 were attending school at the end of the year." This is, indeed, a creditable performance, and illiteracy in the city will soon be a thing of the past if only the Government of Bombay, who profess sympathy with educational advance, remain true to their word. It is only a narrow-minded secretarial view which makes the Government of Bombay blind to the fact that a literate Bombay means a more productive, and, therefore, a more prosperous Bombay, a Bombay which will be able to pay a hundred-fold in taxes what the Government deny it to-day in a niggardly spirit.

ANTI-ASIATIC CAMPAIGN.

An esteemed correspondent from Amritsar draws our attention to a virulent Anti-Asiatic campaign now being conducted in New Zealand. He sends us a copy of a leaflet widely circulated in that Dominion

under the searing headline "S. O. S." It says: "Europeans in Asia carry their lives in their hands and suffer many indignities at the hands of the natives. Asiatics in New Zealand are treated as equals, as better than equals, because they evade the industrial laws to which Europeans are subject. They enter New Zealand and are capturing trade, while you patronise them in preference to Europeans. Are you aware that the profits made by these people are sent to the land of their birth, thus losing to the Dominion for all time thousands of pounds annually? We do not want them here. New Zealand for New Zealanders and sons of British soil. Give us your moral support from to-day by dealing only with Europeans."

The leaflet winds up with a vicious rhyme: Some Day your boy may fight, To keep our country white.

The Auckland "Star" takes up the one and states that a Conference of representatives of the recently started White New Zealand League, White growers and White retailers will demand from Government legislation similar to that in vogue in Australia for the purpose of barring Chinese and Indians from the country altogether.

Indignant at the lies in the above leaflet and its attempts to create racial hatred, the correspondent asks how the evil propaganda can be counteracted. It is evident that the campaign is directed mainly against the Chinese and the Indians. The Chinese can be trusted to safeguard their interests. As for ourselves, we may learn something from what the Chinese and the New Zealanders themselves are doing. It is abundantly clear now that it is futile to depend much upon the Government of India or the British Government to safeguard our interests. The poor result of direct negotiations like those of the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, who visited the Dominions of New Zealand, Australia and Canada in 1922 as the emissary of the Government of India, shows that that way too no salvation lies. The Chinese have been trying to make themselves masters in their own house first. We must do likewise, though our task is harder. Till India is herself free, she cannot protect her sons abroad. We can learn from the New Zealanders too. Though they are well off and have the most lucrative trades and industries in their own hands, they are jealous of Asiatics and want to deprive them of every profession above that of a coolie. We have better reason to control our own industries. We are poor and have lost many of our industries to aliens. If New Zealand complains that thousands of pounds are annually lost to the Dominion, we must have the sense to realise that we lose millions of pounds annually. We, therefore, need the most intense form of Swadeshi, not for aggrandisement, but for sheer existence. If we can carry on such a Swadeshi propaganda as vigorous as the Chinese Boycott, it will be the fittest reply to the New Zealand campaign. It will make us free, economically and politically, and our countrymen will have no reason to go abroad to be humiliated and harassed.

BOMBAY BUS SERVICE.

Citizens of Bombay will be sorry to hear the news of the delay by one month in the proposed extension of the Bombay motor bus service run by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company. About three weeks ago it was announced that the service would be extended from 1st inst. As will be seen from the interview which our representative had the other day with Mr. Trollop, the Acting General Manager of the Company, the extension of the service between Ballard Estate and Warden Road "might materialise by the 1st of December next." Better late than never. The popularity of the present bus service is not due so much to the outward smart appearance of the buses as to its quickness and frequency and if the buses on the new routes are run on the same principle there is no doubt of the new service proving equally popular, the more so when the routes to be traversed by this service are not served by the tramways. In this connection, the Company may well be advised to keep a low tariff of fares, and not to charge fares "a bit higher than the present," as was hinted in the interview.

The next extension, viz., the Crawford-Market-Queens Road Service is likely to be equally profitable and popular. The Company has realised the necessity of launching yet another service—that from the Ferry Wharf, Carnac Bunder. Hundreds of passengers go to that place from the city and hundreds of passengers disembark at the wharf every day. Bombay is reputed to possess millionaires and multi-millionaire magnates who at times venture on ambitious schemes of doubtful utility. If any enterprising motor firm in Bombay had the vision to start a bus service in the city on a big scale covering all important centres of business and traffic, its flotilla of buses would have been the envy of all, including the B. E. S. & T. Company. And who will deny that the latter was impelled to start its bus service only when it saw one of its petty rivals, the Bombay Bus Company, doing good business, withal on a modest scale, between Churchgate Station and Ballard Estate? However that may be, we wish the B. E. S. & T. Company every success in its enterprise.

PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL
SHOW, POONA.

SECONDARY OCCUPATIONS COURT.

(BY DR. HAROLD H. MANN.)

There is no more urgent question to consider in connection with rural development than the employment of the very large amount of spare time which now occurs among cultivators in almost all parts of India. Where irrigation is available throughout the year the need is not urgent—for the land cultivated requires attention at all times. But in the absence of a perennial supply of water, there is a very large amount of unoccupied time, which is either wasted, or used for working in industrial centres—or utilised for land improvement—or employed labouring in some other local occupation in which there is a demand for workers. While all these forms of work in the aggregate, mean a very large employment of the unoccupied cultivators, yet there is inevitably a still larger number who, whether they like it or no, have to stay in their village, and earn nothing for four months or more in the year.

The Unemployed Parasites.

Now no countryside can be really prosperous in which a large part of its working population is unemployed for a third or more of each year, and hence during this time, the workers involved are not producers, but rather unwilling parasites on the community. For such dry areas, therefore, it is of paramount importance to find some subsidiary occupation which is within the power of the cultivators, and affords a return for the labour expended, not necessarily equal to the ordinary labour value of the man's work, but sufficiently attractive to make a man ready to do the work.

Do such secondary occupations exist? At present, except in certain areas, it is well known that they are not in large use. But the purpose of the Secondary Occupations Court at the Agricultural Show at Poona, is to indicate some of the directions in which they can be found.

Secondary Occupations Already in Use.

Before describing some of the exhibits, may I say that there are one or two secondary occupations already in large use among special classes, or in certain areas. One of these is the care of dairy buffaloes by the women of cultivators' families in Northern Gujarat and particularly in the Charotar. Here this occupation, subsidiary though it is to the land-holders' main work, has become the basis of the most successful dairy industry in India. In fact the butter made in Bombay and Ahmedabad, which is now well known all over India and in many countries outside India, is the produce of dairying, carried out as a subsidiary occupation in Northern Gujarat, a subsidiary occupation which helps to make the Kaira District much more independent of famine than would otherwise be the case. Another case I might quote is the extensive poultry industry which now exists chiefly among the depressed classes, Mahomedans and Christians in certain areas, notably in the Southern Maratha Country but also in other centres, and which forms the basis of the supply of both eggs and chickens to Bombay. At present, the industry is badly conducted, the eggs and fowls are absurdly small. But with improved fowls, which are now available, the rearing of poultry and the production of eggs bids fair to be a resource, of very much more importance than has been hitherto realised, conducted by cultivators, even small cultivators—as a secondary spare time occupation.

Hand Spinning and Weaving.

But the position and possibilities of poultry in Western India demands a special article, and I may now turn to the subsidiary occupations which are illustrated in the Poona Agricultural Show. The first and perhaps the most important of these is the preparation of hand spun yarn and woven cloth of simple design, from cotton. Apart entirely from the consideration of this as an industry for weavers, there were five different exhibits, all working, showing how hand spinning and weaving can be made a practical occupation for cultivators in their spare time. The first and most extensive of these is that of the All India Spinners Association founded by Mahatma Gandhi. Here are shown the whole process from the "Kapas" grown on the fields to the final cloth, as conducted by cultivators who have clothed themselves and relieved themselves from debt by spinning and weaving in their spare time. I think the demonstration is one of the most convincing I have seen of the possibilities of the "Charkha" and the hand loom among the agricultural population. Beyond this, the Salvation Army have shown the latest development of the hand loom, which shows how far we have advanced beyond the ordinary village loom as used hitherto. The Devi-Honar Agricultural School has shown how hand-weaving can be taught to school boys, and the Seva Sadan how it is suitable as an occupation for women. The working of a hand loom by a cultivator who has only had a very few months' training

in the weaving school of the Department of Industries near Belgaum was a feature of the exhibit arranged by the Savantwadi State.

Possibilities of Lac Production.

Suggestions for 'new' subsidiary occupations were to be found in the stalls illustrating vinegar making, lac reduction, match making, eri silk growing, and two or three others. Vinegar which can be prepared from today, sugar cane juice, or fruit juices, with little trouble has been studied as a secondary occupation by the Agricultural Department and full details have been available at the Show. This is very promising, on a limited scale. Lac production on the 'ber' and 'palas' trees has more extensive possibilities. The former of these trees, in the wild condition, is found everywhere, while the latter is very common in the 'ghat' tracts. On the other hand the demand for the stick lac produced, or the seed lac prepared from it, is practically unlimited, and the method of production is simple. This is extremely suitable as a spare time occupation giving an additional income to a small cultivator. The preparation of matches from card board shown by Mr. G. C. Bhide under the patronage of the Sangli State, was a curiosity and I have not been quite able to grasp its possibilities. It is ingenious, however, and simple—while the matches prepared are good, and should have at least a local sale and use. 'Eri' silk growing and spinning is perhaps an industry more limited in scope depending in the first place on the growing of the castor oil plant, and in the second on the very careful feeding and care of the silk-worms, more particularly in the hot season. The exhibit of one of the pioneers in this direction, Mr. A. S. Deshpande, however, attracted a good deal of attention.

Real Cottage Industries.

There are certain tracts in the Bombay Presidency which have preserved a number of true cottage industries. The most striking of these are in the Konkan, especially in the South Konkan including the Savantwadi State and Goa, and to a certain extent in Kanara. In this tract there are numbers of materials like cane, bamboos, and coconut products which can be worked up into articles for which there is a steady, if small, sale all over the country. These have nearly all been illustrated at the Agricultural Show, where the demonstrations arranged by the Savantwadi State have included cane work of various kinds, the making of bamboo articles, carved toys made from sandal and other sort of Konkan woods, ropes and brooms from coconut (coir) fibre and the making of lacquered articles. All these are valuable in this region, and, with the probable exception of the last, they are all within the capacity of peasant cultivators without a long apprenticeship.

For the Urban Workers.

I cannot close the review without reference to two sets of exhibits, though they are both rather designed specially as cottage industries for town workers than as subsidiary occupations for cultivators. These are a number of small minor industries arranged by Mr. B. V. Gharpure, and the Women's occupations shown by the Seva Sadan, Poona. The former of these included bangle making, a small industry of importance, which created much interest, but which is perhaps too difficult to class as a subsidiary occupation. The same may perhaps be said of the work of the potter, but the making of clay toys, of wire work goods, etc., seem to have possibilities on a small scale. The devising of work for women in the mofussil is not easy, even above the making of goods required in their own household. Hence the skill of the women shown by the Seva Sadan in printing works and some others has little application among the agricultural classes. But there are other things which can certainly be developed, and there seems little reason to suppose why the making of hosiery articles by machine and a number of other occupations shown should not be adopted as a regular rural cottage industry on a considerable scale. They are not, however, cottage industries for the million but for localised development in a concentrated area.

From this sketch it will be seen that many suggested secondary occupations are likely to have little future in the rural tracts. Many others may develop in local areas into important and profitable means of occupying the abundant spare time. But only a few can be recommended as generally applicable and as likely to make a real contribution to the solution of the rural problem. Two of these stand out from all others: the development of a more widely extended poultry industry—and the other the making of cloth, including hand-spinning and hand-weaving. It is worth while to concentrate on these things, and I hope that the demonstrations given in the Presidency Agricultural Show at Poona will lead to very largely increased effort in connection with each of them.

Notes of the Day.

The Confessions of St. Baldwin.

The British Premier's letter in support of the candidature of the Conservative nominee to the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of the Governor-Designate of Bengal betrays such a foreboding outlook on the coal dispute, that there are certain to be members of his own Party who will be wondering whether such a public lament of his incompetency was at all necessary. St. Baldwin confesses: "We should only be paying the way for further misunderstanding were we to pretend that we had it in our power to ther to compel a settlement or in the present temper of the industry to secure an agreement." If he can not do that, why does he not leave office and go and meditate on the obstinacy of all who show "temper" and are not willing to abide by the good old Tory doctrine that those who have, should have more of the things of this earth? There is a Party in England, the Labour Party, which has means at hand "to compel an agreement." Why does not "honest" Mr. Baldwin dissolve Parliament and let it come into power?

Mr. Jadhav's Responsibility.

It is an open secret to those who have followed the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council that the Hon. Mr. Jadhav as a member of the Government of Bombay was responsible to some extent for the increase in the assessment of Land Revenue made by the Revision Settlement in the District for Satara. The constitution of Mr. Jadhav have not forgotten this fact. Some of his supporters, however, wishing to flatter before them an official disclaimer, wrote to the Collector of Satara and elicited from him a cleverly-worded assurance that "Land Revenue is a Reserved Subject and that, therefore, none of the Ministers have any constitutional responsibility for any decision of Government regarding that subject." The word "constitutionally" should be carefully noted and the need for leaving it should also be appreciated by the reader. We know that "constitutionally" a Minister is not responsible for Land Revenue and we do not need a Collector's interpretation of the Reforms Act in the matter. The real question is whether Mr. Jadhav was in fact or in effect responsible. It is well-known that in important matters, even if Reserved, the Governor consults the Ministers, as indeed he was expected to in the Montford Report. The public has reason to believe that Mr. Jadhav was so consulted in the matter in question and that he either approved of or acquiesced in the Government's decision, without protesting as he should have done as the people's representative. And this fact the Collector of Satara has not denied. He cannot deny it. By the way who authorised him to assume the role of interpreting the constitution?

People's Man v. Official Candidate.

The Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bombay is reported to have declared that, under the rules as they stand at present, Mr. Hukoti, who is a Government Pleader, is nevertheless eligible to stand as a candidate for the Assembly. If so, the rules have not to be amended. Else, freedom of elections, already curtailed by party and communal ties, will be a mockery. Meanwhile, the duty of the voters in the Bombay Southern Division is plain. The choice between a people's man like Mr. Belvi and a Government Pleader is clear to any man whose patriotism is not overclouded by communalism. Besides, Mr. Belvi has, by his work in the Bombay Council in the past, won the good opinion of the whole Presidency. He is also the only Congress candidate for the constituency whom Swarajists and Responsivists alike support.

Poona Poultry Show.

An eye-witness to the Poona Poultry Show writes to us to say that the Show was poorly managed. He complains that the whole affair was dominated, if not bossed, by one man, Mr. E. Bruen, the Live Stock Expert to the Government, who was the Secretary of the Poultry Association. Mr. Gohien, who has experience of poultry breeding, was a member of the committee of the Association but was not, it is said, consulted. The result was an amount of "mingling" says our correspondent, even in the matter of giving the prizes. The people of Poona interested in poultry farming are said to have been disgusted with the way the show was managed by the official Association and think of starting their own association. If the correspondent's report is accurate, it is only one more instance of a good thing spoiled by official mismanagement. But good will have come out of all if the people start their own association and conduct it well, that is, not as a "tamasha".

A Swimming Feat.

We congratulate Mr. Brahmachari Rameshji Khan and Mr. Kaikeshiroo Dhanjibhai Pochanawatia upon their successful swim from Uran to Bombay. To have covered at a stretch a distance of about twelve miles in five hours and fifty minutes against strong currents under the October sun is, indeed, a creditable performance. It compares well with the feat of P. Radmudric, the British National Champion for 1925 who swam a mile in twenty-four minutes or with the Channel swimmers in which the distance of about twenty-five miles was covered in periods ranging from 16 hours and 22 minutes to 22 hours. The facilities for the accomplishment of swimming in Bombay are poor; but, such as they are, Bombay youths should make the most of them. There is no special reason why Indians should not equal or even beat the world's records in swimming. The Zoroastrian Physical Culture Institute and others like it will please take note.

BULLET-PROOF AGAIN!**DASTARDLY ATTACK ON SGR. MUSSOLINI.****ASSAILANT LYNCHED BY THE CROWD.**

LONDON, Oct. 31.

BOLOGNA.—A youth of 18 fired a revolver at Sgr. Mussolini, as he was leaving the hall where he had inaugurated the Scientific Congress. The crowd seized and lynched the assailant. Sgr. Mussolini was unhurt. But he had a very narrow escape, the bullet actually severing the ribbon on the decorations he was wearing, and piercing the extreme edge of his uniform at the height of the breast and penetrated the sleeve of the Mayor of Bologna who was sitting next to Sgr. Mussolini. The Premier stopped his car for a few minutes and reviewed the detachments of the militia at the station yard before leaving for Rome.—Reuter.

FATE OF THE ASSAILANT.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Bologna.—What was left of Sgr. Mussolini's assailant's body was removed to the police station. It revealed traces of strangulation and had fourteen deep knife thrusts. It is estimated that the man died within a minute of the firing.

A bullet was found in Sgr. Mussolini's ear. The Premier, addressing militiamen in station yard did not refer to the incident.—Reuter.

RT. HON. SASTRI OPTIMISTIC**INFORMAL DISCUSSION WITH MAHATMAJI**

BANGALORE, Nov. 1.

The Rt. Hon. S. Srinivasa Sastri having regained normal health has now decided to start on tour before proceeding to South Africa. He leaves for Madras on November 10th. After a brief halt there he leaves for Poona and Ahmedabad. At the latter place Mr. Sastri proposes to have an informal discussion with Mahatma Gandhi on the South African Indian problem prior to sailing from Bombay. He hopes to stand the strain well and is optimistic of the results.—A. P.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Imperial Conference met at War Office this morning to consider the military questions. The Economic and Forestry Sub-Committee also met.—Reuter.

REFORMS FOR N. W. FRONTIER**VICEROY'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS**

His Excellency the Viceroy made the following reply to the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan address on October 31st:—

Gentlemen:—In these last few days I have been fortunate enough to see the North West Frontier almost from end to end. As I flew over the Peshawar Valley in an aeroplane on Monday, I could see the distant black mountain, the great mountain ranges of Swat and Chitral and the cultivated valleys of our own settled districts. I have been specially gratified throughout my tour to observe the atmosphere of peace and content which prevails both in the settled districts and in the independent territory. You yourselves have referred to the happy immunity from raids which have been enjoyed by your own districts during the last few years and I highly appreciate the tribute you have paid to the policy of Government which has achieved this result.

INTRODUCTION OF REFORMS.

The question of the extension of the Reforms to this province, to which a reference has been made in your address, raises points of such great importance that I cannot at this moment give you any definite answer. I can only repeat briefly what I said on this subject in Peshawar a few days ago, that the matter is receiving my earnest consideration and that I have paid this visit to the frontier partly in order to form my own judgment in regard to it. I will, however, express the hope that while the matter is under discussion nothing will occur to intensify communal differences and thereby possibly hamper the political development of the Province. It is perhaps hardly necessary to remind you how easily disorder in this Province may spread to the independent territory and there give rise to even more serious difficulties.

You have referred in your address to various directions in which your district needs help or encouragement. The importance of each one of these is fully recognised by Government.

The "Pioneer" Allahabad appeared in a new form on Sunday with five columns of reading matter and with effective display of news beginning from the 181 page. The leading article says, its policy is to support the maintenance in this country of good Government, of steady prudent yet progressive development of democratic institutions.—A. P.

COAL WAR HAVOC.**MR. FRANK HODGES' WARNING.****"GERMANY DIGGING HERSELF IN OUR MARKETS."**

LONDON, Oct. 31.

While the hopes of an early coal peace have been aroused by the miners' leaders agreeing to consider temporary resumption on terms, the industrial position is naturally not improved by the continuance of the stoppage. In a speech at Bridgend Mr. Frank Hodges spoke of the danger of economic disintegration of England and said that the people now chargeable to Poor Law Relief numbered 1,222,000 and the loss of national working days this year was 125 millions, of which the coal stoppage accounted for 109 millions. We had imported twenty millions sterling worth of coal and Germany was digging herself in our markets. Five years of coal peace, high wages and high production would be necessary to restore the country's prosperity.

TRAIN SERVICE CURTAILED.

Meanwhile the effects of coal shortage continue to spread. 40 per cent of tin-works in West Wales are idle affecting 17,000 workers. Lancashire cotton industry has complained that it is being starved of coal. Local Coal Controllers stated on October 26th that public undertakings hold only one week's stocks of coal and probably one-third of Lancashire mills draw from public utility undertakings necessary power to keep going. This especially applies to Oldham where coal outlook is not too rosy and America is the only source from which much coal is coming. Emergency Coal Officials however, say that as soon as there is sufficient coal to keep utility undertakings going and to spare, industrial concerns will get the benefit of it. Railways which have hitherto carried on wonderfully well are now beginning to feel the pinch indirectly and considerable cuts are being made to-morrow in the train services of London and North-eastern and London Midland and Scottish railways. Over hundred trains disappear from the schedules. It is officially explained that the cuts are not due to shortage of coal but to the fact that the continuance of the coal strike has caused such a large decline in the passenger traffic that trains are insufficiently filled to justify running them.—Reuter's Special Service.

MR. BALDWIN CONFESSES IMPOTENCE.**"WE HAVE DONE ALL WE COULD"**

RUGBY, Nov. 1.

In a letter on the Coal Dispute to Major Carter, the Conservative candidate at the bye election in the Howdeshire Division of Yorkshire, the Prime Minister emphasises that the coal industry like other industries must stand on its own feet. All suggestion made by the Government had been rejected by either one side or the other, and the hope of further Government intervention merely tends to prolong the dispute. He adds "we should only be paying the way for further misunderstanding, were we to pretend that we had it in our power, either to compel a settlement, or in the present temper of the industry to secure an agreement. We have done all we could and no wise Government could have done more. We have always been read and we are still ready to listen to reasonable suggestions from either the mine owners or the miners".—British Official Wireless.

LOSS OF VALERIAN**PROPOSED COURT MARTIAL ENQUIRY**

RUGBY, Nov. 1.

The Admiralty announces that information has been received from the Commander in Chief, North America and West Indies that a court martial into the loss of the navy sloop Valerian will be held to-morrow. Until a verdict has been pronounced, no information as to the precise circumstances in which the vessel was lost can be considered reliable. The suggestion that there is any mystery connected with the loss of the vessel in a hurricane is one that need not be seriously entertained.—British Official Wireless.

MAGICIAN HOUDINI NO MORE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

DETROIT.—Death has occurred of magician Houdini following two operations for appendicitis and peritonitis.—Reuter's Special Service.

(Harry Houdini, son of Rev. Dr. Mayer Samuel and Cecelia Weiss, was born in 1874. His name was legally changed to Houdini. He commenced his career as a trapeze performer in 1892, has made several tours of the world performing many stunts and notable. He was also the inventor of a diving suit, and was awarded a prize by the Australian Aeronautic League in 1900 as being the first successful flier in Australia. He was the author of several publications among which are:—The Right Way to do Wrong, Handcuff Secrets, Miracle Monkeys, etc.)

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Italian Consul, Calcutta, notices that Stare notes of Lire 2g will cease to have legal course from December 31, and will be proscribed on June 30, 1927.—Free Press.

"LIMIT OF DETENTION REACHED."**SIR G. BUCHANAN'S COMPLAINT.****THAT ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.****CONDITIONALLY GIVEN TO SIR G. MEARS.**

At the Back Bay Enquiry Committee, Sir C. Munroe on behalf of Sir G. Buchanan said the latter was a voluntary witness and was in no way on trial. He thought the limit to the time Sir G. Buchanan should be detained by the Committee was reached. The original document could on no account be parted.

On Sir Grimwood giving assurance that the document would not leave the room, it was eventually handed over to Sir Grimwood.

"A MISAPPREHENSION."

LONDON, November 1.

When the Back Bay Enquiry Committee resumed its sitting to-day, Sir Courthope Munroe, on behalf of Sir George Buchanan, pointed out, with regard to the Committee's request to Sir G. Buchanan to supply it with the details on which his estimate of the cost of the scheme was based, that Sir G. Buchanan had devoted several months for the preparation of the statement. 117 pages had already been handed to the Committee and he had received no remuneration for them. He was a voluntary witness and was in no way on trial. While he was willing to answer any ques-

fore, it was useless to allege that the Committee had inconvenienced Sir G. Buchanan.

Sir Grimwood Mears, examining Sir G. Buchanan on his statement suggested if Sir G. Buchanan's estimate of 367 lakhs in 1914 was correct then Mr. Kidd's estimate in 1912 ought to have been 146 lakhs.

Sir G. Buchanan replied that he preferred not to answer to that.

Sir Grimwood Mears said: "Let a shorthand writer take that down."

After further questions of Sir Grimwood Mears, Sir G. Buchanan remarked: "These are my figures. You can make the best you can of them."

Sir G. Mears: "Very well." SACK THE WHOLE STAFF. "I don't understand how you as expert

RS. 1,000 IN PRIZES.**RS. 750 FOR THE BEST ESSAY**

ON

Why Is 6d Ratio is Ruinous to India**CONSOLATION PRIZE OF RS 250**

The "Bombay Chronicle" will award a prize of Rs. 750 to the writer of the best essay on "Why Is 6d. ratio is ruinous to India." The essay should not contain more than 4,000 words and must be received in this office on or before 15th November, 1926. If the first prize goes to a competitor who is not at present a bona-fide student in any of the Universities, a consolation prize of Rs. 250 will be given to the best essay by such student. The proprietors of "The Chronicle" reserve the right of publishing the essays which win the prizes and any of the other. The prizes will be awarded by a Board of Examiners consisting of the following:—

Messrs. B. F. Madon, M. R. Jayakar, Prof. K. T. Shah, Principal M. L. Tannan and the Editor of "The Chronicle."

tion, in fairness he thought it was the limit to the time he should be detained by the Committee. If the Committee were to enter all these details he should be there a week or a fortnight. He was willing that the Committee should see any document, but he was not prepared to part with the original.

Sir G. Mears said he did not wish that Sir G. Buchanan should part with any document, but he wished that Sir G. Buchanan should hand the Committee for inspection the original document on which his estimate was based and said that the document would not leave soon. After consultation between Sir G. Buchanan and his counsel the document was handed to Sir G. Mears.

Counsel stated that Sir G. Buchanan desired that his examination should close to-day.

Sir G. Mears asked Sir G. Buchanan "I have not been unduly long. Have I?"

"LIMIT REACHED."

Sir G. Buchanan replied he was not prepared to go into the details of all that had happened during the last seven years by question and answer. He thought the limit to the time he could spare had now reached. He had given his considered opinion in his statement, and if they wished to enter into the questions of professional skill they would require board of experts of a similar standing to himself.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

Sir Courthope Munroe referred to Mr. Billimoria's remark that Sir G. Buchanan had been paid for the document which was the basis of his estimate and said that this was his apprehension. Sir G. Buchanan had been paid for the report, but counsel failed to understand how it could be suggested that a professional man should produce his private notes.

Mr. Billimoria said that he was prepared to argue that if necessary. With regard to the question of delaying Sir G. Buchanan, Mr. Billimoria pointed out that the Committee was held up for twelve days for Sir G. Buchanan's convenience, and, there-

adviser to the Government of Bombay allowed himself to remain associated with the people you are now condemning when all this sort of thing was going on year after year," commented Sir G. Grimwood Mears when Sir G. Buchanan explained that he was not in the executive control and had not empowered the order to Mr. Lewis and others and was only able to draw attention to matters which were not satisfactory.

Sir G. Buchanan retorted: "There is no old age never do what you know the enemy wants you to do". He pointed out that very little consideration was given to the human element in working the dredgers and expressed the opinion that there was an ample supply of suitable material in the harbour and the dredger could perform all that was required under the contract and specification, but the human element had failed completely. He advised that the work should be freed from the Government control. The whole staff should be cleared out before the next working session and tenders should be invited from contractors for the completion of the entire work.—Reuter.

NO WALK-OVER TO LALAJI.**LALA HANSRAJ TO CONTEST.**

LAHORE, November 1.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has decided to adopt Lala Hansraj to contest the election for the Assembly in the Jullundur constituency. The other candidate in this constituency is Lala Lajpatrai.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Some of the members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture along with Dr. Mann visited on Sunday Jategaon, a dry village near Poona and had an informal talk with the agriculturists regarding their economic conditions.—A. P.

COTTON AND EXCHANGE.**SIR. P. THAKURDAS HITS BACK.****PRE-WAR RATIO AS THE IDEAL.**

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

To-day's "Statesman" publishes a vigorous defence by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas of his evidence before the Tariff Board on the effects of high Exchange on the textile industry. Sir Purshottamdas's letter is a reply to an editorial criticism of his evidence by the "Statesman," under the heading, "Cotton and 18d."

In the course of his letter, Sir Purshottamdas says:—

"What you regard as my obsession at the moment will, if disregarded, lead to results which may oppress many, including the Government of India, and the British commercial community in India. When the Reverse Councils were being sold 'a glare' and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and other people from Bombay were protesting against it, they were all considered to be a 'nuisance' in the eyes of persons of a 'balanced' judgment like those whom you admire to-day. But a few months later everybody wondered who were so blind as to freeze on India the two shilling ratio by frittering away India's resources. History does at certain times repeat itself and in the present case, let me hope that it will not be necessary for history to repeat itself."

RATIO BY MANIPULATION.

Continuing, Sir Purshottamdas says: "What I have recommended in my Minute of Dissent is in the best interests of India as a whole and as Bombay is a part of India, may be in the best interests of Bombay too as it is of Bengal and Madras. You talk of the fixation of the one shilling and four pence ratio as 'a sudden depreciation of the currency from the present steady figure.' I ask if it would not be a correct description of facts to say that restoration of the one shilling and four pence ratio on the Statute would be a reversion to the figure which every civilised country in the world has aimed at and tried to achieve if possible after the war, viz., the pre-war statutory ratio. Regarding the present 'steady' figure of one shilling and six pence, let me put it to you, is it not very far from truth? Is it not a question of one shilling and six pence ratio being maintained by manipulation and by an expense to the country which would baffle explanation in any country where there is a Government responsible to the people?"

"In your last paragraph you refer to the 'generous financial assistance' which is being offered in Egypt and the United States of America to the cotton cultivator to hold up the crops of these countries. You take consolation that this step by these Governments is likely to increase the demand for Indian cotton both for Lancashire and for Japan, and may, therefore, put up the price of raw material for the Bombay mills. Are you aware that unless the price of cotton goes up very materially, the mills in India are threatened with a very slack demand for their piece-goods, because the very purchasing power of the cultivator in India is being shattered by the policy of the Government of India at artificial appreciation of the Rupee, which you appear to be so much in love with. Whilst the Governments of these two countries are making such efforts at 'generous financial assistance' to the cotton grower, why do you not compare, for the information of your readers, the policy of the Government of India, which insists upon taking away in rupees from the cultivator 12 1/2 per cent. to the lasting disaster of the cultivator? Is not the difference in the treatment of the cotton grower in America by his Government and the cotton grower of India by our Government obvious, and one which should supply an impartial reader with food for serious thought?"

PURCHASING POWER PARALYSED.

"In the last sentence of your leader you remind your readers of the undesirability of one cutting his nose in order to have some sort of smelling apparatus with him. I think this point of view is one which your readers, and especially those amongst your readers who are interested in the import of piece-goods from Lancashire, may well take to heart. They are at the moment silent on-brokers of a policy followed by the Government of India, which is destroying the buying power of the Indian masses, and before very long there will be enquiries from London why the piece-goods trade here is not as brisk as Lancashire would like it to be. Lancashire has been already asking why this should be so in spite of repeated good monsoons, and our Indian Commissioners have been regaling them with talk of cotton goods being much higher than the general price level, and they say this leads the cultivator to put his money in gold. Mr. Lindsay has said it, and Mr. Chadwick repeated it this week at the Imperial Economic Conference. What an explanation given for the reduced buying power of the Indian ryot."

TOWARDS PROHIBITION.**EFFECT OF TEMPERANCE PROPAGANDA.****REDUCED LIQUOR CONSUMPTION IN TRAVANCORE.**

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 1.

The temperance propaganda carried in Moenachil Taluk has appreciably reduced consumption of toddy and arak in that place. Representations are still being made to the Dewan of the State by license holders, stating that their trade has been suffering and demanding a decrease in the license fees.—Free Press.

DEWALI FIRE WORKS EXPLOSION.**A STUDENT'S TRAGIC END.**

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

While preparing fireworks for Dewali, Kunjalal Datta, a young B.Sc. student was killed yesterday following a terrific explosion. When discovered Datta was found in a pool of blood with his arms and legs blown off. Two other boys who were in the room escaped with slight injuries.—Free Press.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. R. CHURCH DEAD

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Major-General Thomas Ross Church is dead.—Reuter's Special Service.

Born in 1831, he was the second son of the late Thomas Church, B. C. S. Maj.-General Thomas Ross Church was educated in the Addiscombe College, which he joined after private education. The late Maj. General served in various staff appointments in India and was for 14 years commander of the Maras Volunteer Guards.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Keen interest is being taken by prominent businessmen to make the Calcutta session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress a great success.

About fifty representatives of different Indian Chambers of Commerce and various commercial associations of the city took part in the meeting, held to-day at the Indian Chamber of Commerce to formally constitute the Reception Committee. The Committee as formed at the meeting consist of seventy five leading Indian businessmen, with Mr. G. D. Birla, the president of the Indian Chamber, as president.

The Congress will be held at Calcutta on December 30 and will continue for three days.—Free Press.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND**STRONG LABOUR ORGANISATION.**

LONDON, November, 1.

Municipal elections are being held to-day in England and Wales for one-third of the Provincial Borough Councils. London is not concerned because Councils are elected every three years. Candidates for some seventy chief Municipalities are:—

Labour 788, Conservative 585, Liberal 299, Independent 249. Only two avowed Communists are standing. Labour is contesting every possible seat with a record number of candidates. Conservatives and Liberals have combined against Socialists in many places. Importance of Socialists in many places. The importance of members that municipal bodies govern twenty million people and expend hundred million sterling yearly.—Reuter.

MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW.**A BASELESS RUMOUR.**

It is understood, that Marquess of Linlithgow has not received invitation from the Premier to succeed Col. F. S. Jackson as chairman of the Conservative Party in England. There is no truth in the rumour, therefore, that the Marquess of Linlithgow will leave the Royal Commission of Agriculture to join his new post as he gives as much importance to the work of the Royal Commission as the Chairmanship of the Conservative Party. At any rate until the report is signed the Marquess of Linlithgow is not likely to go to his new post according to his present arrangement.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. G. Wiles, Mr. J. Montagu, Lt.-Colonel H. S. Adair and Captain and Mrs. G. V. Wickham lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

Singapore.—The departure for India of the 27th Heavy Battery Royal Artillery which arrived here at Christmas 1904 has severed 22 years old link with Singapore. The 25th Heavy Battery has arrived from Hongkong as relief.—Reuter.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

THE RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION PARTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

The turmoil of elections is not the proper time for the dispassionate consideration of the merits of parties and programmes. Prejudice and predilection assert themselves inordinately. But there may be some genuine and earnest electors who do not know but are eager to know what the Responsive Party stands for.

The expression "responsive co-operation" does not by itself convey any adequate idea of the principles and programme of the Party. There were several names proposed for the Party at Akola where the Party was inaugurated. The present name was elected by an overwhelming majority. This was done in my opinion on account of its association with the political guru of Maharashtra, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The expression was carefully considered and analysed before it was used in Tilak's famous telegram from Gangapur to His Majesty the King Emperor. It was a turbulent time. The furies were let loose. Never before were Government and the people so thoroughly antagonised. The people were infuriated at the massacre of the innocent at the Jalianwallabagh massacre and the rightfulness of the Martial Law regime. It was at this tumultuous moment that Tilak offered responsive co-operation. The expression was a generous gesture at a critical moment. It was impossible at the time for the people to co-operate with the officials as required by the King Emperor's Proclamation of 1919 calling for co-operation with the bureaucracy, but Tilak suggested a change of attitude on the part of the people in response to a change of attitude on the part of the officials. It was really what Mahatma Gandhi subsequently demanded, namely, a change of heart on the part of Government in exchange for a change of attitude on the part of the people.

"TIT FOR TAT" POLICY.

The expression was comprehensive enough for the application of reciprocity or retaliation, whichever corresponded with the official attitude towards the people. Essentially it meant "do unto Government as Government does unto you" after having advised Government to do unto the people as it wished people to do unto Government. "Do unto others as you wish others to do unto you" is a sound principle of conduct. The expression was elastic enough for application on all occasions. It was "trust for trust" or "tooth for tooth." It could be the apple of discord or the Gospel of goodwill. It was much more dignified than Pandit Motilal Nehru's subsequent offer in the Assembly after the triumphant wave of non-co-operation: "We are here to co-operate with Government if Government would desire to accept our co-operation." This was the substance of the offer though not the actual words which I forget at the moment. This was the spirit which animated Tilak in advocating the resolution which was eventually passed at the Amritsar Congress of 1919. This was embodied in the manifesto of the Congress Democratic Party issued under the signature of Tilak himself. It distinctly declared as follows:—

EDUCATE, AGITATE, AND ORGANISE.

"This Party proposes to work the Montague Report Act for all it is worth for accelerating the grant of full responsible Government, and for this purpose it will without hesitation offer co-operation or resort to constitutional opposition, whichever we may be expedient and best calculated to give effect to the popular will." No demagogue can hope to inculcate a more democratic principle. This was in complete accord with the Amritsar Resolution. At this time Pandit Motilal Nehru thought that Tilak's resolution savoured of non-co-operation, and Mr. Satyamurti would have nothing to do with working the reforms. He was then for wholesale boycott, but he was against the boycott at the Special Congress at Calcutta in 1920. He now poses as the champion of obstruction from within. God knows what he will be at the next Congress. Mrs. Bensusan, Mr. Sastri, and Mahatma Gandhi were at this time grateful for the reforms and advocated working them in the spirit of the Liberals to make the reforms a "success" and with no idea of so working them as to accelerate the grant of full responsible Government. This was the motive force of the militant nationalists. But Tilak was not content with enunciating merely the principle of responsive co-operation. He formulated the principles and the programme of the party in clear language both for the Assembly and the Provinces. I will enumerate a few of the principles:—It believes in the potency of democratic doctrines for the solution of Indian problems and regards the extension of education and political franchise as two of its best weapons. It believes in religious toleration. This Party supports the claim of the Mahomedans for the solution of the Khilafat question according to Mahomedan dogmas and belief and the tenets of the Koran. This Party demands autonomy for India and equal status as a sister-state with every other partner in the British Commonwealth including Great Britain. It insists upon equal citizenship

for Indians throughout the Commonwealth and effective retaliation whenever it is denied. This Party emphatically asserts the fitness of India for Representative and Responsible Government and claims for the people of India on the principle of self-determination the exclusive right of fashioning the form of Government and the most appropriate constitution for India. It regards the Montague Reform Act as inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing, and will strive to remedy the defect by introducing, with the aid of the members of the Labour Party and other sympathisers in the British Parliament, at the earliest opportunity a new Reform Bill for establishing full Responsible Government of India. It contemplates an energetic campaign in India and in the countries represented on the League of Nations. In this matter the Party's watchword will be "Educate, agitate and organise."

PROGRAMME FOR THE ASSEMBLY. Apart from foregoing aims and principles the Party platform specified definite plans for the Central Government and Provincial Governments. Upon the Imperial Parliament it advocated the repeal of repressive force, a fair share of the fruits of legislation, a fair minimum wage, reasonable hours of work, decent house accommodation, adjustment of relationship between Capital and Labour on equitable bases, control of export of foodstuffs, promotion of Swadeshi, and development of Indian industries, nationalisation of railways, creation of a citizen army, recruitment of all services by open competitive examination in India, retrenchment in every department specially in military expenditure, taxation graduated according to the capacity of various classes and individuals so that the burden may be proportionate to the means of wealth of the tax-payer and readjustment of Provinces on linguistic basis.

LOCAL COUNCILS.

In the Provincial sphere the Party's planks were:—Popular autonomy for the Provinces, permanent settlement, village control over forests in regard to pasturage, fuel, dead wood and minor products, prohibition of drink, veth, bigar and sarbari, restoration of village panchayats, sanitation and education under Ministers of health and education, Industrial and Technical education, and free and compulsory primary education, agricultural development, extension of irrigation, the promotion of co-operative movement, organised medical relief and encouragement to indigenous systems of medicine, and extension of franchise without sex distinction.

The allegation recently made before the Agricultural Commission that the Reforms did not stimulate interest in agriculture is not justified as the above planks of the Party demonstrate. The principles, and Central and Provincial programme of the Responsive Co-operation Party are, with negligible variation, necessitated by the present state of affairs, identical with the principles and programme contained in Tilak's manifesto issued by him soon after the Amritsar Congress of 1919. There was no boycott of councils, nor boycott of offices. The Liberals would have nothing to do with the Party and Programme, although they now profess to see no difference between the Liberal and Responsive Parties.

No honest man can complain that he does not understand what the Responsive Co-operation Party stands for after reading the above. Is there any Party now seeking election who have expressed their principles, aims and objects with the definiteness which the Responsive Co-operation Party has done? On the other hand what does the Swaraj Party stand for. At present it stands for the mandate to walk out as per the Cawnpore Congress. But of course the mandate may not be immutable like the laws of the Medes and the Persians. The next Congress may decide upon re-entering Assembly and the Councils. It is absurd for the voters to give their vote on future mandates of the Congress. The future mandate can only be to keep out or to enter. If they re-enter what is going to be their modus operandi? Is it going to be once more "uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction." What is the use of repeating what proved futile hitherto. There is little doubt that the Swarajists will return to the Assembly in slightly reduced strength. How can they succeed with reduced force what they could not achieve in the past? Success is impossible with the reserved powers of Government. The Swarajists, moreover, proclaim that the only and ultimate remedy is civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes, but they admit the people are not ready for this direct and drastic action. The Swarajists are reduced to talk about preparing the people for it. What preparation are they proposing to themselves. Nothing is being done. Besides Mahatma Gandhi did not believe any preparation was possible in the Assembly or Councils. His effort for preparation was outside the councils all over the Peninsula of India by boycott of the Councils. What Mahatma Gandhi could not achieve minor mortals cannot hope to achieve—vain men may think so, not sane men. It must be a colossal dose of self-deception or delusion for any one to talk

about preparing for civil disobedience by futile obstruction in the Legislature. The only effective Party is the Responsive Party, which is a militant party unlike the Liberals with their constitutional pusillanimity for which they were punished severely at the last election. Liberalism is a spent force in the whole world. Socialism is founded upon the noblest instincts of mankind. The Responsive Party's principles and programme make it the most advanced Socialist Party in India without plunging the Country into an unnecessary and fratricidal conflict between Capital and Labour. Whatever its fate at the next election it is unquestionably the Party whose growth is assured in the future.—Yours etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

MR. BALUBHAI DESAI'S CANDIDATURE.

MRS SAROJINI NAIDU'S APPEAL.

We are asked to publish the following:—On the very eve of the election it is unfortunate that Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, who is at present recovering from an operation at the Sir Harkinsdoss Hospital, is prevented from proceeding with his election programme of personally seeking the support of his electors. I therefore gladly respond to his request to me to appeal to the voters of the A. C. and D. Wards to remember his claims and to give that preference to one who has always been a staunch and fearless fighter and champion of the cause in both civic and political affairs.

SAROJINI NAIDU.
President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Bombay, Nov. 1.

DR. DESHMUKH IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, Oct. 31.

Dr. Deshmukh, the Congress candidate for the University seat in the Bombay Legislative Council, has arrived here in connection with the election propaganda. Addressing a public meeting at the Kalikata Hall, Dr. Deshmukh asserted that the Responsivists and Liberals were showing a "slave mentality" which would never be able to further the popular cause. The Responsivists had declared that they were going to accept office, said Dr. Deshmukh. It was a delusion that offices carried power, initiative, prestige, declared Dr. Deshmukh. So many ministers had appeared before the Muddiman Committee only to emphatically declare that ministers had absolutely no power whatsoever to change the policy of the Government.—Free Press

KEEN CONTEST IN PATNA.

PATNA, October 30.

Though the date for the nominations closes on 1st November, a number of nominations has so far been filed for the Legislative Assembly and the Local Legislative Council. The scrutiny of nominations will be held on the 2nd and 3rd November and polling will take place on the 29th and 30th November.

Nominations for the Legislative Assembly Patna-cum-Shahabad, Babu Ambica Prasad Singh (Swarajist).

Gava-cum-Monghyr (1) Rai Hari Prasad Lal (Independent Congress Party) and (2) Babu Siddhawan Sinhar.

The following are the nominations for the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council:—

Patna Division Mahomedan Urban (1) Mr. M. Yunus (sitting member) and (2) Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz Bar-at-law.

Patna Division, Non-Mahomedan Urban (1) Mr. Suraj Kumar Prasad Sinha and (2) Babu Jagat Narainlal (Independent Congress Party).

Landholders, Patna Division, Raja Bahadur Harinar Prasad Narayan Singh of Anawan.

Western Non-Mahomedan Rural (1) Babu Rajandhari Singh (Independent Congress Party), (2) Babu Dasu Singh and (3) Pandit Purnyadeva Sharma (Swarajist).

West Patna: Mahomedan Rural:—(1) Sir Syed Mahomed Fakhruddin, Minister of Education and (2) Maulvi Fasil Rahman (Swarajist) (3) Nawab Asifjaha.

East Patna, Mahomedan Rural:—(1) Maulvi Syed Mahomed Hussain (sitting member) and Maulvi Shaikh Abdul Aziz (Swarajist).

Patna non-Mahomedan Urban:—(1) Rai Brajraj Krishna (Swarajist) (2) Mohraj Bahadur of Hathra.

Patna University Constituency:—(1) Devari Prasad Sinha (Independent Congress Party), (2) Babu Baldeva Sahay (Swarajist) and (3) Mr. Sri Narayan Sahay.—A. P.

A WARNING TO VOTERS.

QUESTIONABLE CANVASSING TACTICS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—During the dust and din and clamour of the coming general elections, many tactics are resorted to by interested parties that can hardly conform to the strict standards of honesty, morality and fairness; but so long as they do not border on illegality, little attention is paid to them as "everything is fair in love and war." Verily an election is a war between the rival candidates. But when one finds that interested parties are resorting to questionable tactics which, if found out, can at the utmost mean to the interested candidate the loss of a few votes but are sure to land the confiding

victim—the voter into unpleasant, nay, dangerous situations, I think it is high time that a timely warning was given to the voters.

Due to the manifold defects in the present electoral rolls, the names of hundreds of voters have been entered in two places. But according to law every voter (even if his or her name is entered more than once) is entitled to vote at an election in any constituency once only. The rules and regulations dealing with these elections, under corrupt practices in Part I, regulation 3. Personation includes the asking by a voter, which has already once voted, for a second voting paper even in his own name. This clearly shows that voting by a voter twice at an election comes under personation which is a corrupt practice.

But I find that some canvassers, taking advantage of the fact that some voters' names appear in two or more different places, are urging such voters to vote at both the polling booths and when the voters question the legality of doing so, are assuring them that there is no harm in it that they are fully entitled to do it and that hundreds of such other voters are going to do the same. So I wish here to warn such voters not to be taken in by such false representations. I wish the candidates concerned will put an immediate stop to such tactics.—Yours, etc.

P. G. DANDAWATE.

Parle, Oct. 30.

MR. JINNAH AND THE CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the interview published in your issue of the 29th October, Mr. Jinnah has given out what in his opinion would be a national programme on which all parties could agree in the Assembly. I give it below side by side with the Congress programme as published in the Congress Manifesto:—

Mr. Jinnah's programme Congress Programme

(c) Throw out all proposals of Government for legislative enactments by which the bureaucracy proposes to consolidate its powers.

(d) Move resolutions and support measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the advancement of the economic, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country.

(e) Take steps to improve the condition of the agricultural tenants.

Items (a) and (b) of the Congress manifesto relate to the refusal to accept office in the gift of the Government until in the opinion of the Congress a satisfactory response is made by the Government, and the refusal of supplies and throwing out of budgets until such response is made. Mr. Jinnah is not concerned with the first but he will admit that the latter is a constitutional right based on the maxim: "No taxation without representation." I leave it to your readers to infer how far Mr. Jinnah's opposition to the Congress programme is genuine and fundamental. When the manifesto has been issued by the Congress embodying the programme in the legislatures, I cannot understand why Mr. Jinnah should worry over what Mr. Jinnah says which he makes much of in another part of his interview. Unfortunately there are some people in the city who would like that there was no Mr. Jinnah to contest the Assembly seats. Certainly voters expect something better from a leader of the type of Mr. Jinnah.—Your etc.

R. KRISHNA AYYAR.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi, Jilla Mitha Sabha Samiti, a public meeting will be held at Mandvi (below Musjid Bender Bridge, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in connection with the forthcoming elections. Maulana Shaikat Ali, Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Pramroj, Givwala, Jaisukhlal Mehta, Jivraj Gokaldas, Nensi Meghji Hirji (Jan. gari Dr. Vora and others will speak.) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

ELECTRIC SERVICE ON THE MAIN LINE

From Monday the 1st November electric trains on the main lines of G. I. P. railway began to run as previously announced. At present mixed trains viz. electric and steam trains will run from Victoria Terminus to Thana. The first electric train starts from Victoria Terminus at 5 a.m. while the last train is timed at 11:32 p.m. Many passengers who travelled by the steam track preferred to go by electric trains on Monday and therefore all the trains were full on Monday. In all both on up and down lines 34 trains are at presentabled for running.

CALICO PRINTING.
LOST ART OF INDIA.

The following are extracts from the speech on Calico Printing delivered by Mr. S. Ganguli at the Gujarat Art and Craft Exhibition, Surat:—

The art of Calico Printing has long been practised all over India and every province had its own specialities and special centres, but whatever stage of perfection it may have attained in the past at the present day it does not occupy a very prominent place in the list of industries of this country. The importation of cheap foreign goods in providing fatal to the indigenous calico printing industry. Nowhere, has this art of textile printing been so long practised and brought to such perfection as in India. It is universally admitted that the Indian printers have a wonderful perception of the combination of colours. Numerous specimens of printing on silk and cotton, centuries old, are yet to be found here, looking fresh and clear, as if they were recently made. In this art, patient labour achieves results which the rapid processes of machine industry cannot rival. The cheap foreign prints have flooded our market and debased our taste, thinning sadly the ranks of our artisans but the evil is only for a time. A considerable mass of the people benefit by the law priced foreign prints. They obtain the goods they want for less labour than they would if only dependent on home production. In the villages where all classes are mutually dependent and among the wealthier classes the Indian textile printing should hold its own. Lasting quality in the first class, and artistic value in the latter, are factors most important and offer to the textile printers of India an opportunity for regaining their ancient position of prosperity. The class of men who carry on the trade are all called Chhipra and comprises both Hindus and Muslims. The cloth used for stamping is of a different kind but the stuff which is generally used is known as Gazi or Foz, which can be had in pieces of 16 yards length and 1 1/2 yard breadth. The stamps by which the impressions are transferred to the cloth are made of Rohana, Sagwan or Tamarind wood. Usually the blocks are made of Rohana and Tamarind wood.

JAJAM PAINTING.

I dare say many of you are acquainted with the various processes of calico printing, but for those who are unacquainted with this art a brief description of one of the methods is interesting and useful. Let us now take, as an example, the method by which the Jajam or floor cloth is printed. A piece of Reza cloth is washed and dried. It is then steeped in a preparation of Sajji, til oil, mixed with water and allowed to remain until the mixture assumes a whitish colour, when the cloth is taken and dried two sets of Al well pounded are then put into a pot of water which is boiled till it has attained a deep red colour. The cloth is then steeped in a boiling mixture of "Al" and kept there for 3 days and 3 nights care being taken that the cloth is well soaked during the period. After which it is then taken out and dried. Next the cloth is steeped for a while in a preparation of Harla solution and then taken out and exposed to the air and then stretched on the table. The blocks to be used, are next moistened with a mixture composed of Hirasas, gum and water and then stamped on the cloth. The impression made is of a jet black colour. After this, the cloth is dried and again steeped in a preparation of alum and water and exposed to the air. Finally, the cloth thus stamped is steeped in a mixture of alum solution and boiled till it is red. This dye does not affect the prints on the cloth which remain black and stand out from the red ground of the cloth. Other colours are stamped as desired in the same way. The colour being in each case prepared with gum mixed with water, according to the consistency required. The maximum amount being 6 seers of water to one seer of colour. After the impressions are made, straight lines as desired are painted with red pen.

Instead of printing with blocks, the calico printers in many parts of India use the stencilling method for the production of designs. The process is most interesting and I am inclined to believe that by this method, one can turn out materials of great artistic merit.

I got to know of this process from a retired calico printer, residing in a village not far from Murshidabad. He said that there used to be about a dozen families, who used to carry on that trade but since the introduction of foreign goods, they were compelled to give up the profession as they found impossible to compete with the foreign stuffs. The Calico printers in Southern India worked on very nearly the same lines. I believe this art is still kept up there to a certain extent, but on account of the use of the foreign dyes the result is not quite as good. Kalahastri, Masulipatan are well known for the ceiling cloths, temple canopies, praying carpets, used by the Mahomedans. Coimbatore for curtains and purdas, Chingleput and Cocanada for jajamas and bed sheets. Each province had its own distinctive style. For instance, in Hajipur near Patna, the work consisted of red and black stripes, circles and cones, printed all over a dull pink or yellow surface. In Lucknow they usually adopted a minute and complex pattern in a medley

LIVELY MUNICIPAL MEETING
AT BANDRA.

QUESTION OF NOMINATION OF MEMBERS.

BANDRA, Nov. 1.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Last Friday evening, the Municipal Board had a rather turbulent time. For two long hours a heated discussion was in progress over the minutes of the previous meeting. The Swaraj Party had carried a resolution on the last occasion by a bare majority, and when the minutes came up for adoption and signature of the President, they were ruled out of order owing to some technical flaw in the wording of the resolution.

Thereupon the Swaraj members put up the resolution in a modified form whereby only one member could be nominated. To this the other party put up amendments for retaining 5 nominated members. However, after a vigorous effort by the Swaraj Party succeeded in getting and compromising the resolution for only 3 nominated members passed by a majority of one vote. The next agenda were then considered, viz., the increased constituencies of different wards.

Electioneering campaign is brisk here, as is evidenced from the frequent visits of candidates to the voters.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION OF MARRIAGE WOMAN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 1.

A case of some importance is engaging the attention of Bandra residents. In this case the complainant Abdulabari has made certain allegations against one Shokhan Pehlwan of Bandra. The complainant has been lodged in the Court of the First Class Resident Magistrate of Bandra.

The complainant in his statement submitted that he is a Mahomedan, aged 40. His wife Ladi Begum is about 45. He was married to her about 6 years ago at the residence of Abdul Karim Shah Mowlana at Jacob Circle, the marriage ceremony having been performed by the Kazi of Null Bazar, Bombay. After the marriage he lived peacefully with his wife at Jacob Circle for four years and after that for two years in Bandra.

For some time prior to 28th June last the accused was very frequent in his visits to the complainant's shop, and he was a loss to definitely surmise the motive until a subsequent event elucidated it. On the night of the 28th June last he missed his wife from home and enquiries showed she was enticed away by the accused with whom she is now living as man and wife. He therefore brings a charge against the accused with seducing away his wife from lawful guardianship, and prays that he may be dealt with according to the law.

On the other hand, the complainant wife alleges in her statement that her husband was maltreating and was cruel to her and he asked her to go wherever she may like.

Further hearing is adjourned to 13th inst.

of colours, green, blue, and red predominating on a white field. In Kanauj and Farrukhabad they turned out articles mostly in larger and bolder designs. While in Jahangirabad a very different style, prevailed which has been recently imitated in Lucknow and Farrukhabad. Here, the have printings in two shades. The ground is either yellow, flesh-coloured, pale, green, pale blue or more rarely white with minute elaborate pattern in two harmonising colours. The yellow ground has a pattern in chocolate and pale green, the flesh coloured ground with the pattern in pink and black, the gray with orange and black and the white with pale, or black. In Jafarganj near Fatepur, another style is met with. The ground is usually a dull neutral lemon yellow. This is traced all over by a large bold design, usually a dull neutral lemon yellow. This is traced all over a large bold design, usually a dull neutral lemon yellow. This is traced all over a large bold design, usually a dull neutral lemon yellow.

"Persian Tree of Life," large Persian cones, vases with sprays of flowers or bunches of flowers. These are elaborated in blue and dark Indian red with the printed outlines of the patterns, showing upon dark brown or black. The surface of the sheet is composed of medallions of flowers encircled by bread bands of red and blue with the interspaces filled in with Persian inscriptions in white or black letters. In Ranigoon, Tongoo, Mandalay and other towns of Burma, a preparation of beeswax, turpentine and resin is used as a resist in silk printing. The fabric is printed all over in the desired pattern with the aid of blocks, coated with the above preparations, but it should be heated before use. It is then dyed a bright colour and washed in hot water and Fullers Earth. It shows white pattern on a coloured ground. The white spaces are filled in with tiny designs, stamped on it. There is also another process known as the Roghan printing. This is carried on in the Panjab, Jafpur, Naski, Ahmedabad, also in Surat and Baroda. The fabric is printed with oleaginous adhesive substance and the dried in the shade. Then a damp cloth another style is met with. The ground is placed over it and when the fabric absorbs a sufficient quantity of moisture, gold or silver leaf, mercury amalgam or tin foil is daubed all over the surface. When the effect is to be produced, the glue is previously coloured with the yellow dye, and when silver is to be employed, it is coloured with chalk.

EXTENSION OF RESEARCH WORK.

MR. JENKINS' EVIDENCE

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION'S SESSIONS IN BOMBAY.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture on India arrived in Bombay on Monday morning and began taking evidence in the afternoon in the Secretariat. The following members of the Commission were present:—Marquess of Linlithgow (President), Sir H. S. Lawrence, Rai Bahadur Gangaram, Sir J. MacKenzie, Mr. H. Colver, Prof. N. Ganguli, Dr. L. K. Hyder, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Sir C. V. Mehta and Diwan Bahadur Abbasbhai Malji.

RESEARCH IN DISTRICT CENTRES.

Mr. William J. Jenkins, Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, was the first witness examined. In his statement, witness said that the present organisation of research work in Bombay Presidency judged by results, was proving satisfactory. He had only one or two suggestions to make which in his opinion might be carried out with advantage. In the first place, witness submitted, that more facilities and more funds should be provided for district research by investigators on the spot. He was in favour of the formation of provincial research committees at Poona under the chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture. This Committee would administer a special permanent research fund and problems such as the witness indicated should be submitted to the Committee by the district officers. The Central expert at Poona would act as an adviser to Deputy Directors in laying out and controlling such local research schemes in addition to carrying on his own general research work at a central research laboratory or station.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS.

Secondly, the witness suggested that the central research experts should take steps to get in closer touch with district problems and district workers. The central research experts should undertake the training of selected district officers who are intended to undertake the investigation of special problems in their districts.

The ideal organisation of research work in witness's opinion, was the present system of co-operation in cotton research between the Indian Central Cotton Committee and provincial governments. Cotton research was being adequately provided for and its continuation was not liable to checks or restrictions imposed by the fluctuations of annual provincial budget grants.

PROVINCIAL RESEARCH COMMITTEES

A witness further advocated all the research work in the province being organised on similar lines with a Provincial Research Committee, acting in the same way as the Central Cotton Committee did with regard to cotton research, with a special research fund of a permanent nature in the place of the funds of the cotton committee and with the central research workers and senior district officers taking the place of provincial governments.

THE UNEXPLORED FIELDS.

Continuing witness said the Provincial Research Committee of a province should contain representatives of the agricultural department, both central and district workers—of other departments of government dealing with rural development and a non-official member appointed from each of the Divisional Boards of the Presidency.

The witness further said, owing to lack of funds and staff the wheat crop of the Tapi Valley, ground nut harvesting in Khandesh, fruit cultivation including drying and preservation of fruit, sheep-breeding for wool production, the improvement of inferior millets and power cultivation in Khandesh, remained still uninvestigated.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

With regard to the agricultural education the witness stated that the greatest deficiency in the present system of agricultural education was that there were few, if any, facilities provided for the training of men of the fieldman type in specialised forms of agriculture from the practice of which such men could make a good living.

Referring to the subject of administration, the witness felt that a better co-ordination of the agricultural activities of Government of India, especially with reference to the means to be adopted for introducing agricultural improvements to the cultivators would be facilitated if provision was made for fuller interchange of experience and opinions between officers of the agricultural departments of different provinces particularly of such provinces in which certain problems were more or less common.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Regarding agricultural indebtedness witness confined his evidence to the case of Khandesh cotton growers. There was no evidence to show that the cotton grower was seriously handicapped in that place by indebtedness and the result of a recent detailed investigation financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee indicated that he was very considerably less the victim of his financing agent's than was generally believed to be the case.

Referring to fertilisers he advocated the fuller utilisation of natural manures which was within the means of every cultivator.

The Commission then adjourned till 2-30 p.m. to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

In the share market in Jute there was great activity displayed in these shares and most stocks showed a marked rise over Friday's closing prices. At the close prices were slightly easier on profit taking. Coals were firm with a large turnover reported at advancing rates. Toas were a dull market. Miscellaneous were steady with a small business pressing. In Banks Imperial Bank shares were in strong demand. Government securities were steady.—A.P.

AMERICAN COTTON.

CAUSES OF IMPORT IN INDIA.

FURTHER LIGHT ON DEPRESSION.

The Indian Tariff Board began re-examination of the representatives of the mill-owner's Association to-day in the Town Hall. Messrs. A. Geddis, S. D. Saklatvala, H. P. Modi, C. N. Wadia and T. Maloney were the witnesses re-examined. The Chairman of the Tariff Board instructed at the outset that the re-examination was arranged to clear certain outstanding points that had cropped up since the last examination. He invited information as to the effect on the industries generally of the fall in prices of Indian Cotton and cotton yarn, and also the witnesses' general observations of the present outlook.

Mr. Geddis emphasised that the fall in the price of cotton had affected the industries heavily. Mr. Modi explained that since they last gave their evidence, the prices of cotton had come down by 50 to 60 rupees.

AMERICAN IMPORTATION.

Asked by the Chairman whether the large imports recently pouring into this country were due to the increased rate of exchange, Mr. Geddis replied that it was due to the fact that the American cotton was cheaper than Indian cotton and it was in millowners' interest to import it. The importation was also due to the higher ratio to a large extent.

When attention was drawn to the fact that the prices of Indian cotton might be put down as a result of this importation, Mr. Modi declared that pressing down the price of Indian cotton was of doubtful benefit to the millowners, for the consumer of ready clothes would not have, in that case, any money to spend on his clothes. Mr. Wadia admitted that the millowners were benefited to the extent of 12 1/2 p. c. by importing cotton with 1s. 6d. exchange rate.

The chairman then observed that the large American crops and the consequent fall in the prices of the cotton were world factors and he could not understand how the depression was in no way connected with these world factors.

Mr. Geddis replied that they were no doubt the world factors but they came into operation only recently. To the query of the chairman whether there had not been heavy American crops during the last two years, Mr. Modi replied that they were so but the situation had been augmented only in the current year. He affirmed that the representatives of the millowners never denied the fact that the situation in America had been a world factor.

Discussion then turned on the comparative prosperity of Ahmedabad and Bombay mills. The witnesses stated that although the Ahmedabad mills had done better in 1924-25 than the Bombay mills, which were handicapped by general strikes during that period, it could not be said that the causes of depression were different in the case of Ahmedabad and Bombay. It might be a question of time, that depression takes a longer time to overtake certain distant areas.

Upon the question whether Ahmedabad mills got any direct benefit from the strike in the Bombay mills, the witnesses did not seem to agree. They affirmed that the Ahmedabad mills would have returned the same figures of prosperity even if there were no strikes in this city.

The discussion then drifted to the question of preparing finer counts in Indian mills.

Asked by Mr. Subba Rao the second member of the Tariff Board whether the imported cotton gave finer counts than the Indian cotton, the witnesses assured that the cotton imported from America and Uganda was undoubtedly of a better quality for counts. Fifty per cent. of the cotton produced in the Nizam's State could very well be classed with the best cotton imported from outside but the rest of the cotton could not come to the same standard of quality.

At this stage of the discussion the Board rose for lunch. Resuming after lunch the re-examination of the millowners' representatives, Mr. Subba Rao maintained that the exchange was not after all a dominant factor in international trade. A change in exchange might influence trade for a time, but the original advantage would soon work itself out and the real factors governing international trade would again continue to operate.

Mr. Modi and the other millowners agreed with Mr. Subba Rao that they should think of developing their export trade. Mr. Subba Rao again observed that the up-country mills were making more profit than the Bombay mills. Out of 34 up-country mills whose statistics had obtained, 25 had made considerable profits while only nine were losers. In reply to this observation, Mr. Modi, on behalf of the witnesses, remarked that the up-country mills had got certain advantages over Bombay mills. The cheapness of labour and the accessibility of markets were the factors that accounted for the better position of the up-country mills. The witnesses unanimously affirmed that Bombay was first gaining ground and in a few years would overtake the up-country centres.

REFORMS IN INDUSTRY

In view of the mill-industry of Bombay losing ground from year to year, Mr. Subba Rao asked the representatives whether it was not high time that the Bombay Mills should introduce new lines of production and new avenues for outlet.

The witnesses agreed with Mr. Subba Rao on the necessity of introducing reforms in every possible way.

As regards the production of piece-goods Mr. Subba Rao observed that the Punjab, in spite of its smallness in area and indus-

THE FUTURE OF PARSIS.

MR. K. A. GHASWALLA NOT OPTIMISTIC

Mr. Kakhshru, A Ghaswalla, Bar-at-Law of Poona who has been for many years one of the few staunch Nationalists among Parsis was gloomy about the future of the Parsis of to-day.

In an interview which he gave to our Special Representative Mr. Ghaswalla lamented the apathy among his community in regard to the question of the political future of India. He has long urged a more patriotic spirit among Parsis. And he has generally been the only Parsi in nationalist meetings, to speak up for the country's highest interests. But now it is about two years since he has been near a public platform. The continual communal jealousies and party dissensions of late especially, are enough to take the heart out of any disinterested national effort.

He was now he said some years ago that Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. B. F. Bharucha and himself tried to convene several public meetings to educate Parsi public opinion on national affairs. In these meetings Mr. Kakhshru Ghaswalla went "hammer and tongs" for the Parsis to rouse them from their political lethargy. He urged them to remember Dadabhai Naoroji and not allow his glory to fade. He strove to shake the Parsis out their sunny self-centred club-life so as to give them some national ambition. He begged them to realise that unless the Parsis co-operated with the Hindus and Mohammedans for Swaraj they would lose their share of the "cakes and laurels" when Swaraj became a historical fact. But he had to confess that in six months he had ignominiously failed. That was four or five years ago. The officials started to agitate against him and his political friends by denouncing them as being disloyal. The petty pensioners of Poona came forward in a body to defend the benefits of British rule and to condemn Mr. Ghaswalla and his friends as secessionists.

It was then that Mr. Ghaswalla had to call time. No purpose was served by resisting such bureaucratic feeling at the time. Time would have to elapse before Mr. K. Ghaswalla can come forward again into the political field with any effect. He had been urged by some of his friends among the public to stand for election but his personal friends had advised him to desist. And he has desisted because of the factions and rival parties that must make it impossible to carry through any measure of wide national interest. It would stifle any patriotic move.

COMMUNALISM—THE OBSTACLE. "I have been observing," said Mr. Ghaswalla "that this communal business is very much on the increase and is going to be a serious block in our way. The Parsi politicians are making harvest out of this communal chaos and if this sort of thing goes on, I can't help becoming gloomy about the future. Unless people are pinched more by the British Rule, they will not wake up to their political rights."

"In Tiltak's time," continued Mr. Ghaswalla, "my audience were one solid mass of unanimous opinion and it was a pleasure to address them. When Gandhi's influence was its strongest, even the Europeans had begun to feel and admit that their time had come to leave India, but now the same people are feeling secure again thanks entirely to the splendid opportunity we are giving to the tightening their grip upon our country. If during the height of the Non-Cooperation movement, we had remained perfectly solid as a nation we would have got the salvation that was ready at our door. I don't know how long all this is going to

last," said Mr. Ghaswalla wearily. "I have great misgivings of the future."

NOT HONEST DIFFERENCES. Our representative said something consolatory which led Mr. Ghaswalla to continue in the same strain: "I like differences of opinion when they are healthy. When differences are honest they are healthy. They show that the politicians are doing some individual thinking. But the differences of the hour are not honest. That is my grievance. They are only differences for political aggrandisement: only personal differences for private ends. Everyone to-day has some axe of his own to grind. And the Europeans are realising their opportunity."

Then after a full pause and with a slight note of faith: "Till our people are educated enough to understand we must be patient."

Mr. Kakhshru Ghaswalla is of opinion that the elections are being fought almost entirely on communal lines and that the next elections will be even worse, the political activities of the future being also worse. The best of Brahmin leaders have told him, that the cleverest and best will have no chance for merit and sterling worth but will be at the caprice of communal representation according to the numbers of the rival communities. Parsis are in a negligible position repeated Mr. Ghaswalla, "and if they will not work with the Hindus and Mohammedans they will not get the laurels in the day of Swaraj. Let them join some party, any party. Let them even join the Moderates but let them do something."

"We have some Parsis directly or indirectly connected with the Indian National Party," said our representative tentatively. "They are trying to work the Reforms according to their lights..."

"But have we not enough parties as it is? Why more parties? What is the good of a new party?" exclaimed Mr. Ghaswalla. "Personally I am dead against the Reforms. They have only been instrumental in producing communal differences. They are not genuine. The sort of power that is said to be in the Reforms is a myth. But looking to the state of the country, for the sake of peace, I say 'Let them work the Reforms.' I repeat I do not believe in them. They have only produced communal feeling, but 'work them' I repeat, 'for the sake of peace'." said Mr. Ghaswalla despondently.

A GLOOMY PROSPECT. And again after a pause he took up his train of gloomy reflections: "Non-co-operation is dead. In a country like India," said Mr. Ghaswalla with a ring of conviction, "if you are solid no one can stop you. Our own people are to blame. No one has enough confidence in himself to stand fast. Every one is flying in opposite directions. The best thing for the present is to keep quiet. We must wait patiently till the dust settles. The work of our great leaders is being wiped out. The country is going back on its own progress. It is a gloomy, galling future."

Asked what he thought was the best outlet for Parsis for livelihood at the present moment when competition is blocking the old channels of the services and city professions, Mr. Ghaswalla replied: "At a meeting on Xangong Day, the 21st March, 1925, in Bombay, where I and the honour to preside, I made it clear to the community that they must get the idea of the services out of their heads. We have lost a very fine trade to the Borahs by hankering after Government posts. I tell Parsis that it would be better for them as a community in the long run if they were to start on B10 in some trade than on a B100 in the services. The Parsis applauded my view at the meeting. But what have they done? Where is our old-time enterprise?"

And so the interview closed as it began as a note of despair.

question of degree. Directors could not be expected to neglect wilfully the interests of the mills in whose prosperity they were themselves benefited. The proceedings here terminated for the day. The re-examination will again continue to-day at 11 a.m.

GOVT. PEONS AND MENIAL SERVICE UNION

A difficulty has arisen in the matter of labour, writes Mr. Jhabvala, the Honorary General Secretary of the Government Peons and Menial Service Union as regards recognition. The above Union has been in existence for over 7 months with about 700 men as members, whose administration is conducted on proper and efficient lines and has its own independent funds also. Government is shilly-shallying over the matter of recognition though the Union has been fighting for the same for wellnigh 7 months. Government's objection is against outsiders like Mr. Jhabvala being there, but he has offered to retire in the interests of the men as soon as they are trained to a proper knowledge of administration of Union work.

The Union held an extraordinary general meeting when resolutions were adopted earnestly requesting government to immediately recognise the Union as the members cannot constitutionally and legitimately submit their grievances to Government, nor do the officials accept the same in the absence of such recognition. The meeting protested against Government's taciturnity over the matter even after offering all concessions to Government in the matter of alteration of Rules and Regulations of the Union.

It is to be earnestly hoped that His Excellency the Governor will accept the Union's representation and now immediately recognise the Union.

last," said Mr. Ghaswalla wearily. "I have great misgivings of the future."

HIGHER EXCHANGE.

GROWERS' PLIGHT.

WILL GOVT. GIVE AUTHENTIC FIGURES?

The annual general meeting of the East India Cotton Association was held in the new Cotton Exchange Building at Cotton Green on Monday evening when the fifth annual report of the Association and audited Statement of Accounts were adopted, when Sir Purshottamas Thakurdas presided.

At the close of the year under report the Association had on its roll 483 members, 4 less than the previous year.

The balance sheet presented to the meeting showed an income of Rs. 4,08,973-2-6 during the year and the expenditure being to the tune of over four lakhs which included over two lakhs and sixty thousand and Sinking and Transfer Reserve Funds to the extent of over a lakh and thirty thousand recorded a net balance of Rs. 2,941-8-11.

In moving for the adoption of the report Sir Purshottamas said:—

The world, this year, will have to handle a record cotton crop, beginning with the immense production of very nearly 17 1/2 million bales of cotton, or almost 20 million bales including cotton and lint, in America, and an Indian crop of what looks like not being much shorter than last year's, viz. about 7 million bales. So great has been the effect of this record crop in America this year, that the Government in America has had to devise means to prevent a further depreciation in cotton prices to below the 12 cent limit. This has taken the shape of special financial facilities to hold up the surplus which may press on the market, tending to further reduction in prices. It would appear as if the first effect of this announcement has been in the desired direction, and the American Market has shown a certain amount of steadiness during the last few days.

INDIAN COTTON MARKET.

As contrasted with this position of the Indian Cotton Market, is strikingly different. Practically very little cotton has been sold for export till now owing to the bad parity of prices of Indian cotton as compared with the prices of American cotton. The effect of this wrong parity has been so injurious, that not only has it prevented the Indian cotton from being sold abroad, but it has encouraged hedges by commercial houses in the shape of purchase of futures in Liverpool or America against sales of the live contract in the Bombay market. The extent of this hedge business is reported to be close upon two lakhs of bales, and naturally this paradoxical position is weighing on the market here. But in addition to this the bad parity has actually encouraged purchases by Indian mills of more than 60,000 bales of American cotton for actual import into India for use by Indian mills in substitution for similar Indian cotton. This is a very disconcerting factor and ought to make the authorities in power think seriously. It is generally admitted that the importation of American cotton into India has been possible only owing to the artificially appreciated exchange of 1s. 6d., and whilst your Board have studiously avoided any interference with public questions which may not be connected with the interests of cotton cultivation or marketing in India, your Board have, after very full consideration, unanimously represented this aspect of the exchange question referred to above, to the Tariff Board, that is at present enquiring into the cotton textile industry of India.

THE HAVOC OF 18D. RATIO.

The rates for cotton prevailing to-day are the lowest since 1916. They may be said to be lower than what was available to the cultivator even before the war, because in the rates quoted in Bombay are now included higher railway freight and insurance charges, higher ginning and pressing charges, and to the grower higher labour charges in the cultivation of cotton. When all these higher charges are taken into consideration, it is more than likely that, on a strict examination of the net return available to the cultivator on the present basis of prices, it may be found that it is close upon the margin of profit, which is necessary for the very existence of the grower.

After referring to the articles recently appearing in "Nav Jivan" or Ahmedabad, speaker said that the Government should put forward authentic figures for the various important cotton-growing districts to justify their policy of insistence on a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent. in rupees to the grower, as a result of the higher exchange which they are trying to maintain. Unless some accurate calculation is available to the public at large, and especially the cotton trade, the apprehension of the deteriorating position of the grower in India owing to the continuation of his plight by insisting on maintaining the higher exchange, will continue.

Referring to the questionnaire of the Agricultural Commission the speaker said that they showed under the head of the "Debt of the Agricultural Population" and "Facilities for marketing the crop," the question how exchange affects the agricultural classes. It was however remarkable to find that no views on this matter had been asked for from witnesses before the Commission, till now, and this aspect of the question, about which so much apprehension was entertained by the Indian

CENTRAL BANK CASE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Dorabjee Pestonji Gora, a clerk in the Securities Department of the Central Bank of India Ltd., who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of securities of the face value of Rs. 1,87,000, and forgery was ordered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning to stand his trial at the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

The magistrate in committing the accused to the sessions framed the following charges against him.

That you as a clerk in the Central Bank of India Ltd. and in such capacity being entrusted in the dominion of certain property, to wit 150 pieces of Government Security of the face value of Rs. 1,87,000, between the 1st day of February, 1926 and 30th day of June, 1926 did misappropriately the same and thereby committed criminal breach of trust in respect of the said property and thereby committed an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code and with the cognisance of the High Court.

That you did on or about June 1926 forge the signature of one R. Zaveri in certain valuable securities to wit six pieces of six per cent. 1932 Government loans of the face value of Rs. 5,000 each and thereby committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

In the alternative that you did fraudulently and dishonestly use as genuine the aforesaid six valuable securities knowing the same to be forged documents.

That you did in June 1926 forge the signature of Manohar K. Mehta and J. M. Divcha on certain valuable securities, to wit, 12 5/12 per cent. promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 1,000 each, and thereby committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

In the alternative that you did fraudulently and dishonestly use as genuine the aforesaid valuable securities knowing the same to be forged documents.

That you did in the month of June 1926 forge the signature of Sorab Hirjeebhai Davar on certain valuable securities, to wit, six pieces of 4 per cent. Government loan, 1900-70 of the face value of Rs. 5,000 each and thereby committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

In the alternative that you did fraudulently and dishonestly use as genuine the aforesaid valuable securities knowing the same to be forged documents.

public, he hoped would not be shut out before the Royal Commission.

WORK BEFORE THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

Continuing, the speaker said: In order to assure the Government that the higher exchange is injurious to the interests of the cultivator, let me not ask you to rely on the opinion of myself only, but I will quote the opinion of two prominent members of the Fowle Committee, who as far back as 1898 said this in a "Note of Dissent to the Report of the Fowle Committee." Mr. Robert Campbell, who, I think, was at that time, General Manager of the National Bank of India, and Sir John Muir, who was a leading London merchant, definitely opined that the higher exchange is "an unfair tax on native production while conferring a bounty on imported goods." They said further on that "It can never be sound policy to handicap native industry while giving a bounty to foreign imports, and in the case of India with large foreign obligations, which can only be met by surplus exports of produce, it would be a fatal course to pursue," and go on to say "that to deny that arbitrary enhancement of the currency is a tax, and to argue that the producer is no worse off on the long run, that wages and other charges must in time adjust themselves, to its altered value, is to maintain the dangerous principle that the Government may lighten its liabilities without injury to anybody by a step of this kind. Such a step is undoubtedly a tax on production." I therefore hope that the Agricultural Commission will deem it a part of their duty to collect views from witnesses appearing before them, regarding this method of artificially appreciating the rupee, and prevent avoidable depression to the agriculturists' condition.

The report and statement of accounts were then read, and after duly seconded by Mr. Haridas Vallabhdas was unanimously adopted.

Messrs. A. P. Fergusson and Co. were reappointed auditors on Rs175 per month.

The meeting then dissolved and sat in an extraordinary meeting to consider matters of internal administration.

G. I. P. RAILWAY SERVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir,—It is amusing to see the G. I. P. Railway advertising in the "Times of India," (why not in the "Bombay Chronicle"?) since the beginning of this week under the caption "Transport in India—the past and the present" implying that they have made a considerable progress in the swiftness of service offered by them to the travelling public. Your readers may like to know, however, that up to about a decade ago, the G. I. P. trains used to take passengers to Ghatkopar in 40 minutes or less. Now with the introduction of the much boasted electric trains on the main line it will take a passenger almost 50 minutes to reach this place. Is this progress? Let the indefatigable Advertising Manager of the Railway answer.—Yours etc.

N. P. MEHTA,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
Ghatkopar Praja Mandal.

COCAINE TRAFFIC IN BOMBAY.

HOW IT IS CARRIED ON.

Much has been written about the ruinous effects of the drug habit and the unhappy fate of those who are ensnared in its coils. But much more could be said and written of the wide ramifications of the powerful organisation which controls the drug traffic, financed by big business men and served by powerful brains in all countries of the world.

A UNIVERSAL HABIT.

It is a very common belief, but an erroneous one that drugs like cocaine, opium and other narcotics are a favourite habit with Oriental people like the Chinese, Indians and others who resort to them as a matter of traditional practice for sleep-inducing purposes, while the European favours the drug only as an anesthetic. In point of fact, all races are slaves to the drug habit and revel in it with the same pleasure as one indulges in a pipe or cigar. There is one difference however. The Oriental generally chews or swallows his "puri" of white stuff, or smokes his "ganja"—the European sniffs the white stuff—takes a pinch of it like snuff, and hence requires more of it. Cocaine or white stuff as it is called can be prepared scientifically as it is done in Germany to-day from which country a good deal of cocaine is supplied to the world. It can also be extracted from the coca plant as in Japan and other Far Eastern ports. Hence both West and East supply the world with cocaine. While it is true that most of the big ships, visiting this city, bring cocaine cleverly concealed in one form or other, the real distributing centres are a large scale are three free ports of the world—Sabbang, Timor and Peru. Vessels laden with the drug make their way to these ports where the stuff is parcelled out in smaller quantities to the various cities of the world. A closing of these free ports would deal a death-blow to the large-scale traffic in the drug, and, of course, in other contraband goods.

HOW THE SMUGGLING IS DONE.
In Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, wealthy societies are busy at work, making money out of the white stuff. The procuring of cocaine to Bombay harbour from Far East, German and German ports is a comparatively easy matter for the gang. The real difficulty is the landing of the stuff ashore, owing to the vigilance of the Customs authorities. Various devices are accordingly resorted to, one of which is to use the coolies, men and women, who cool the ships, as carriers of the stuff—this is generally done at night-time. Sometimes ship-officers, who are well in with friends on duty ashore, pass unchallenged with the stuff around their waist, or menials on board ship, like cabin-boys, carpenters, table-boys and others who are allowed to pass in and out, sneak the drug in. Of late, the gangs have experienced great difficulty in landing the stuff and many ships bringing cocaine to the harbour, have been compelled to go back with it for want of a favourable opportunity to pass it ashore.

"CHARAS."

Another drug very popular in India is "charas" which is prepared from the hemp plant. This stuff is sold at various Govern-

ment depots in Northern India at cheap rates but the retailers of the drug, which is a source of handsome returns, are strictly penalised. The home of the drug is Turkistan and the caravans coming by the land routes bring in cargoes of this drug. But India can produce her own charas, and it would not be correct to say that the charas which finds its way to Bombay is necessarily from Turkistan.

THE COCAINE AREA.

In Bombay city, "Dhunda" or the traffic in white and black stuff, cocaine and opium, is widespread and has proved to be lucrative. In all the by-lanes of Kamatipura, the trafficking goes on all night among the denizens of these localities. Doctor Street and Tenkar Gullies are also in the orbit of the cocaine area, but of late, plenty of trafficking goes on in the region of Bheedy Bazar. It is interesting to note that hardly any arrests are made in this locality, although it is a familiar sight, to see the Excise Department on the road in Suklaji Street and Kamatipura. It is time, however, Excise officers diverted their attention to Bheedy Bazar.

The first question that arises in the mind of the reader is how this trafficking is allowed to go on undetected. For this purpose we must distinguish between the two classes of traffickers and consumers. It is comparatively an easy feat to get at the latter and most of the Excise prosecutions in the Police Courts are against the consumers who are convicted either for possession or sale of trifling quantities of a few tolas. The big brains behind the scenes are hardly brought to book.

POLICE JAULS.

The task of detecting and investigation work in this direction belongs to the Excise Department. But the City Police have done very well in securing big ams on an average, have proved themselves superior to the Excise Department. The Inspector in charge of the Agripada Police Station has, by his own efforts, seized Rs. 58,000 worth of stuff during the current year, while a few months ago, the authorities at the Nagpada Police Station secured five bags of opium from a Chinaman at Scuter Street. It is abundantly clear from these instances that work of a better quality is expected from the Excise Department if they are to cope successfully with the tricks of a powerful and influential clique which controls the drug traffic of this vast city. The names and personalities of these big men are not unknown to the Excise Department and the fact that they have evaded the one arm of the law proves that they are on no good terms with the Excise authorities. There can be no chance of stamping out this growing evil unless the men who work the law show a greater energy and by concerted action, and able direction, supported by a strict magistracy and enlightened public opinion reduce the traffic to the smallest dimensions, as we find in London and the big cities of Europe.

ALL-INDIA ELEVEN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Team selecting has at all times a special charm to all lovers of Cricket, and to one such you will allow the little indulgence and publish the following:—

The following team will uphold the best traditions of Indian Cricket and worthily represent the same against M.C.C. in Bombay:—

(1) P. Vithal (Captain), (2) D. B. Doodhar, (3) C. K. Naidu, (4) L. P. Jai, (5) Kanikam, (6) Vazir Ali, (7) Jamshedji, (8) Ramji, (9) Abdu Salam, (10) Nazir Ali, (11) B. Kapadia.

Of the above Nos. 1 to 6 are very good bats, Nos. 1 to 4, very good fields, and Nos. 3 and 6 good change bowlers.

Other names have been already put forward, and, therefore, a short comparative discussion could not be out of place.

Colonel Mistry and Dolly Kapadia have been suggested so also J. S. Warden. All three are now past their prime. Mistry as a bowler is not that class as to justify his inclusion as an all-rounder. Kapadia has grown and with growth has slackened in his fielding. J. S. Warden is not that terror that he was a half dozen years back, and all of them will be expensive experiments.

Kolah and Gandhi are admittedly good bats, but are not the class of the first five, and No. 6 as a good change-bowler has my preference.

Vajifdar strikes as a good all-rounder, but is not good enough to justify the omission of Naidu, Abdu Salam, Nazir Ali or Vazirali.

Jamshedji, though a bad field, is sufficient class as a bowler not to be passed over.

As a fast bowler, a good field, and a good bat I should certainly prefer Kalapasi to Ramji. But in Kalapasi's inevitable absence owing to ill-health, the Hin-

HOW CONSTIPATION RUINS YOUR HEALTH

You cannot avoid the evil consequences of Constipation, for as soon as your bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned. Purgative salts may give temporary relief, but to permanently overcome the trouble there is nothing better than Little's Laxative Pills, which can be obtained from chemists at 14 annas per box. Little's Laxative Pills give instant relief, yet they never gripe or cause pain.

cretion and courtiers are common knowledge, as will be judged from his captaincy of the Hindu eleven. About his capacity as the outstanding batsman among Indians and as a very smart and clever fieldman, there are no two opinions. For aught I see, he has no equal as an all round batsman. If Doodhar is the most reliable and steady bat among the Hindus and Naidu the "most prolific run-getter," Vithal is a happy combination of these two. Doodhar's game is slow, Naidu's fast, but Vithal can play a very steady as well as a very fast game as it suits the occasion. Apart from this rare qualification, his complete mastery of the strokes on all sides of the wicket, his grace and ease, mark him out as the most finished batsman of his time. Doodhar's capacity as a steady patient and stylish bat is too well-known, and besides he is the only batsman who can lay any kind of difficult bowling with perfect composure. Naidu is veritably our Indian Jossop, who is the delight of the spectators and from whom great things are always expected in any department of cricket. Jai is a young rising colt who has the knack of getting set in, as soon as he begins to play and who judges the ball most accurately. He is a terror to the bowlers from the very start, a good change bowler and a smart field. Naidu's services as a very active wicket-keeper and a good steady opening bat, speak for themselves. And his inclusion in the team is almost a necessity.

Among the Hindu bowlers S. M. Joshi is head and shoulders above the rest, though in the last match at Poona, owing to the sudden condition of the wicket, he was not very effective. When the batsmen fall to a critical moment all eyes are turned to him, for he has the capacity to give a different complexion to the game. Chandrarao comes next with a good reputation behind him as the most effective opening fast bowler, who is sure to take the first one or two wickets within a short time and thus give tone to the game. Ramji is another "Speed Merchant" who is very effective whenever the pitch suits him, and is also a hard hitter of the Jossopian school. Ganpati from the Madras team also deserves inclusion as a medium paced effective bowler.

Now as regards the other two matches viz., the Hindu-Mahomedan and All-Indians, a very careful selection need be made. So far as I see, the following deserve inclusion in the first:—

Vithal (Captain), Doodhar, Naidu, Vazir, S. M. Joshi, Abdu Salam, Gulam Mahomed, Vazir Ali, Nazir Ali, Vazir Ahmed and Jagannath of Karachi.

With Naidu as wicket keeper, Joshi, Abdu Salam, Gulam Mahomed, Nazir Ali and Vazir Ahmed, five first class bowlers, and the others, a galaxy of batsmen, the team has every chance of success against the M.C.C.

In the All-Indians' team, the following deserve a place—Vithal (Captain), Doodhar, Kanikam, Naidu, Jagannath, Vajifdar, Jamshedji, S. M. Joshi, Abdu Salam, Vazir Ali, Nazir Ali or B. Kapadia.

I hope that my suggestions will meet with public approval.—Yours, etc., V. M. B.

MINOR COMMUNITIES IGNORED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The tendency in Indian politics has been to ignore the minor communities. The same tendency appears to prevail on the sporting field as well. From time to time the suggestion to make the annual Quadrangular Cricket Tournament a pentangular one by including a team from the minor communities has been made, but the powers-that-be have not given effect to it either because (to put the most charitable interpretation on it) they did not think desirable to change the time honoured custom or to prolong the tournament. It was, therefore, hoped that when the M.C.C. visits Bombay one match at least would be arranged to be played with a team thoroughly representative of all the communities in Bombay as far as, of course, good players were available. But it is not to be the Europeans, the Hindus, the Muslims and the Parsees will play with the M.C.C. over again and again by various combinations among themselves. That surely, Sir, does not reflect much credit on this most cosmopolitan city of ours.

Karachi has set us a better example. Is it too late to emulate it? I hope not.—Yours etc.

SILVANO JOSEPH.

DeLisle Rd., Oct. 30.

TOURNAMENTS IN DADAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Athletic Tournament Association of Dadar has decided to hold sports some time in December for the benefit of the students of F. and G. Wards. It has already requested the Bombay Corporation to donate a sum of Rs. 500, which is earnestly hoped, will be granted. The question has come on the published agenda of the Corporation. In these days of the vast importance of physical culture, it is a matter of absolute necessity that different organisations should be formed to impart knowledge of physical development and to devise methods whereby an impetus might be given to the rising generation in its effort to have well developed and healthy bodies. Sports go a long way in doing this. In all European nations physical training has been made an integral part of education, and certainly we owe it to ourselves to see that our boys and girls do not lag behind the progressing world. There are many Municipal as well as private schools in this locality, and it is the intention of the organizers of the sports to approach boys and girls from these schools, through their teachers, and induce them to take part in the tournaments. Sympathy and all possible help have already been promised by prominent people of the locality, and an appeal to the public is issued.

LABOUR.

PROBLEM OF MIGRATION.

All students of international affairs and all workers interested in the International Labour Movement will recognise that the problems connected with migration are some of the most fundamentally important that we have to face, writes A. A. Purcell in the "Daily Herald."

It is incontrovertible that rapidly increasing trustification, enormous concentration of capitalist interests, and increased capitalist collaboration constitute a prominent feature of our modern economic system.

There is a growing realisation that our problems are fundamentally international in their scope, and consequently can only be solved by international action.

The importation of "immigrants" has long been used by capitalists in many countries to obtain cheap labour and to counter the Trade Union Movement in the countries of immigration. For example, there are over three million of "foreign" workers in France at the present time.

CHEAP LABOUR IMPORTATION.

Several other countries also are flooded with this class of worker. The importation of cheap labour may be stopped, as in the U. S. A., but the exportation of American capital, and also that of British, to China, India, etc., goes on unhindered. Factories are established, the native workers exploited, and successful competition carried on with the countries in which higher standards obtain.

In great Britain emigration is a comparatively easy matter, although the Dominions are more and more tightening up restrictions on the type of immigrant to be admitted, but for countries like Japan the position is extremely serious, and contains all the potentialities of a fresh and devastating war. Japan, with rapidly increasing population, and inadequate resources, finds entry into most countries barred to its nationals.

Not only the question of war, but of counteracting the machinations of international capitalists, of preventing lowering of labour standards, are all bound up with this problem of migration.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

It is generally known that the unemployment crisis with which several of the principal European countries were confronted as a result of the war has become intensified during recent months and appears to have assumed a quasi-permanent character. The progress of the evil is regarded with anxiety in all countries. The Unemployment Convention drawn up by the First International Labour Conference has undoubtedly been ratified by as many as 20 States Members of the Organisation, among them being all the chief industrial powers. This Convention provides for various measures calculated to effect an improved organisation of the labour market. The signatory States, however, have not undertaken to organise unemployment insurance, but merely to safeguard those institutions having this object in view.

During the past seven years unemployment insurance has made marked progress in all quarters, and the Eighth International Labour Conference, held at Geneva in May and June last, adopted a resolution submitted by Mr. Schurch, the Swiss Workers' Delegate, urging that the question of unemployment insurance should be dealt with at an early Session of the Conference.

At its thirty-third Session to be held at Geneva on 14th October, the Governing Body

of the International Labour Office will consider, among other questions, the means of giving effect to this resolution.

FRESH FASCIST ATROCITIES.

While the I. F. T. U. Executive was holding its meeting at Amsterdam on the 20th and 21st September, news came in from several sources of a new act of violence which is being planned by the Fascists for the 29th September. It is reported from reliable quarters that on that day 250 head workers of Molinella and their families are to be turned out of their houses and expelled from the village, because these land-workers have refused to join the Fascist Land-workers' Association. The owners of the houses say that they are opposed to this inhuman action, but they have no choice: they are being forced to take this step by Fascist troops. Unhappily, all we can do at the present moment in face of this cruelty is to utter a protest. The Executive resolved however to bring the matter to the notice of the International Labour Office and to ask the Office to institute a special enquiry into the present position in Italy in respect of freedom of association. The Workers' Group in the Governing Body of the I. L. O. is further instructed to bring the matter up for discussion at the next meeting of that body, which will take place on the 14th October. The I. F. T. U. Executive hopes that the workers of all countries will raise their voices against such action, should the Fascists really venture to carry out the designs attributed to them. (I. F. T. U.)

WOMEN BARBERS IN FRANCE

PROFESSION FOR NIMBLE FINGERS

A good deal of excitement was created in Paris by the admission of women to the high task of shaving men. It was forgotten that for some years now hair has been cut into as many shapes as a box tree by the hand of woman and that she has had far more variety in the cutting operation than those who perform the "taille et barbe"—or cut and shave—of everyday life. In provincial France they are less provincial than in the capital. In many small places hair-cutting and shaving are entirely done by women—or rather by one woman who, more often than not, has learnt the art by the sole method of practising on her own family. Home hair-cutting, if less exciting than going to the barber's, is far more economical, and by degrees the mother of the family learns to cut straight and to shave cleanly. Sometimes the "barber's shop" is in the home itself of the "barberess," and domestic duties may be carried on side by side with the wielding of the shaving brush and the razor. Sometimes, however, a larger window is let into the house, and the barber's pole shows that the barberess has reached the rank of professional. No doubt the custom will also become a matter of course in Paris, since there are not enough men barbers to go round, and though the French public suffers hours of waiting under the rule of its officials, it is not minded to be so lenient with its barbers.—"M. G."

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY COLLEGE, NASIK.

In its short career of only two years the H. P. T. College, Nasik has justified its existence full well. The College is now teaching the full Arts course from the First Year to B.A. The healthy climate of the place has attracted students from far and wide and actual instances can be quoted of parents who have insisted on their sons' joining this college so that they may be away from the health-sapping climate as well as from the seductive charms and temptations of cities like Poona and Bombay. But the students can reap the advantage of the best climate and also of the intimate relations that exist between themselves and the professors only when they live in the hostel. An extensive hostel accommodation, therefore, has become an urgent necessity. Moreover the necessity of a well-managed hostel for girls is very keenly felt. The need of Mahomedan students and students of the Intermediate and Backward Classes also must be looked to. These classes of students have a special claim upon the attention of the public.

The Society, therefore, propose to erect additional residential quarters for 30 boys and 24 girls. The total cost is estimated to be about Rs. 65,000. It is the support of the generous public that has so far enabled the Gokhale Education Society to carry on its educational work vigorously and bring it to the present stage of development within a short period of not more than 8 years. The Society again approach the generous benefactors, in this matter also.

To give generous response to this worthy effort, and thus make the venture a grand success. I take this opportunity, through your hospitable columns, to approach the public and request it to extend a helping hand to the cause of the youth.—Yours etc.

M. V. NACHANE.

ALL INDIA DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL FUND.

SARASWATHI SANGEETHA SABHA BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The South Indians in Bombay ought to be really proud to have among them such a cultured and public-spirited body as the Saraswathi Sangeetha Sabha of Dadar. Within the short time that has elapsed since its emergence into public life, it has staged four plays all of which have been thoroughly successful. Their first appearance was at the Gaiety Theatre where they staged the celebrated play, "Subadra Arjuna". The chorus of approbation which greeted their debut and the agreeable impression which the acting of the different characters produced upon the audience, encouraged the Sabha to repeat this performance at the Damodar Hall, Parel, where the amateurs earned fresh laurels and a good many friends and enthusiastic supporters. This was the play which they staged in aid of the local Ramkrishna Ashram.

Their next performance will be held on the 4th instant in aid of the All India Deshbandhu Das Memorial Fund, at a play in the Damodar Hall, Parel. The piece selected is "Galava", one of the masterpieces of that well-known dramatist and playwright, Rao Sahib Sambhaji Mudaliar. Several prominent citizens of Bombay are expected to be present on the occasion and it is hoped that the public also will strongly support the Sabha in the work they have taken up.

During the past week, the men working in pits have increased by over 29,000 and now number about 270,000.—British Official Wireless.

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BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' PROTEST

The following telegram has been despatched to the Government of India, Finance Department, at Simla, by Mr. Anandilal Poddar, on behalf of the Cotton Brokers' Association:—

"I am directed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd., to most respectfully draw the attention of the Governor General in Council to the extremely pitiable state of the cotton growers in India.

Members of my Association being in direct touch with the producers and middle distributors in up-country are fully alive to loss of 12 1/2 per cent. in rupees to the cultivators of India, a loss fully avoidable but suffered on account of the determination of Government for maintaining a false and artificially enhanced value of the rupee.

This attitude is unjustifiable and requires to be corrected without delay.

My Association makes bold to submit to Government the grave fears of its members about the sufferings that would fall upon the people of India even after five successive good monsoons simply on account of unjustifiable insistence of Government in the present currency policy.

My Association intend to convene a general meeting of those concerned in the Cotton Trade of Bombay on the subject but my committee deems it imperative necessary to send this message to the Government of India and express its hope that the Government will act in this matter without delay and correct its attitude before it is too late.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART AND ARCHITECTURAL CLASSES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—It is a great pity and surprise that your correspondent "Justice" under the cloak of public benefactor has come forward with a suggestion that the Retrenchment Officer should supply his pruning knife to the Department of Architecture of the School of Art.

From the tone of his letter, he seems to be in the know of the work and achievement of the Department, but, perhaps, he wants to serve his own ends by throwing just into the public eye, who, he thinks, will be deluded by his ethics under the guise of National economy. I am sure the public—I mean—who are taking interest in and watching the progress of this department will not be misled by such rabid writings.

In fact the School of Architecture since the time of Prof. R. W. Cable took charge of it has improved to such an extent that the improvements are writ large and could be noticed by any impartial judge, on the buildings constructed in recent times. This improvement, it is an admitted fact, a solely due to the efforts of the members of the Architectural profession who have had their training at the above School. Since the retirement of Mr. Cable the arduous task has fallen on the shoulders of the eminent architect, Mr. Claude Batley, A.R.I.B.A., and every one who knows the rapid progress the school has made, will admit ungrudgingly that he has carried on his duties quite enthusiastically and vigorously at the sacrifice of his most important time. It is not a job of two hours' work but Mr. Batley has to spend hours together and has to attend to his works even on holidays and vacations.

Moreover the impetus he has given to the national style of Architecture in forming a curriculum at the School and the excellent work that is being turned out at the school, could be seen by any one who cares to look at.

It is the love and regard for architecture that has prompted Mr. Batley to take up the duties and not the meagre emoluments he is paid. I am sure if he devotes his time to his own calling he will gather more than he is paid at the school.

In concluding I request the public not to be deluded by the misguided efforts of some mischievous "Justice" but to support the school of Architecture—which is the only institution of its kind in the whole of India in its lofty aim of developing into a full day College.—Yours, etc.,

L. V. SATHE.

Bombay Oct. 27,

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Following passengers among others sailed by the P. & O. s.s. "Razmak" from Bombay on Saturday connecting at Aden with s.s. "Morea" for Marseilles and London.

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"We received on the 7th November 1923 from Hanumanthrao V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Trutanti, a letter (Published in our issue of the 12th November 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February 1924 at 7 A. M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public."

MADRAS CORPORATION ELECTION. Mr. Kannappa Mudaliar, Basar Road, Royapettah, Madras, writes on 3-9-25 as follows:—

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